



CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the

**PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT**

1954

J. S. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City of Stoke-on-Trent*

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1954, which has been prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health in Circular 1/55.

The estimated civil population at the middle of the year was 274,100 an increase of 400 compared with an increase of 1,400 during the previous year.

The Birth Rate has declined to 15·6 against 16·4 for the previous year. This compares unfavourably with a rate of 16·8 for the large towns (17 in the previous year).

The Death Rate at 11·0 was 0·1 higher than last year. The rate for the large towns was 12·0 which is 0·2 lower than in 1953.

There were 7 Maternal Deaths during the year compared with none during 1953.

There was also a rise in the Infant Mortality Rate to 33 compared with 28 in 1953. The main causes of infant deaths remain congenital deformity, prematurity and respiratory diseases.

Once again I would point out that the diphtheria immunisation rate is much too low to prevent a serious outbreak if any case should occur in the city. It is still a killing disease. It can be prevented by immunisation which is free and painless and can be obtained from any general medical practitioner or from any Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

I wish to draw your attention to the excellent reports from Dr. E. Posner the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit, and from Dr. F. A. Smith, the Chest Consultant, which show the very good work being done in the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. It is true to say that any new case of tuberculosis can be admitted to a sanatorium within one week and that the general facilities available and the "set-up" for the tuberculous are as good in this area as in any part of this country.

During 1954, only 74 people in the city died of tuberculosis which is a decrease of 20 from 1953. This is equivalent to a rate of 0·03 per thousand.

Much, if not most, of the work of the department is of a routine nature which though highly important attracts little attention. Much of the work of the Sanitary Department falls within this category.

In trying to ensure that the milk reaching the population is "clean milk" we find that most of the trouble comes from dirty, contaminated, cracked or broken bottles. All dairies have installed reasonably efficient bottle washing plants which are expensive and operate at high speeds. This high speed bottle washing may be alright in itself, but the inspection of the bottles must be carried out by the human eye and with the high speed of production it is not humanly possible to inspect all of them efficiently. From the Public Health point of view it would be much more satisfactory if this excess speed was sacrificed to efficiency of inspection. It would also be of considerable help if every housewife on emptying the milk bottle immediately rinsed it out thoroughly. Bottles encrusted with dirt and with stale milk are not easily cleansed in a bottle-washing machine. Milk bottles should never be used to hold any other substance even temporarily since following certain inappropriate uses, even the most modern cleansing plants may not clean them satisfactorily.

The use of glass milk bottles entails expensive washing equipment, large quantities of water and detergent and considerable factory space, together with the handling of heavy crates which must mostly be done by man. These could all be replaced by the use of the waxed carton formed from a roll at the actual time of filling. There would be no risk of abuse or of contaminated milk from dirty bottles as the cartons are not pre-formed and are expendible.

From the Public Health and Hygiene point of view they are much more suitable and much less dangerous than glass bottles and I personally look forward to their widespread adoption by the dairy traders.

Efficient pasteurisation of milk depends on good machinery, properly maintained and properly used. It is necessary that the person supervising the operation of the plant should be experienced and have sufficient technical knowledge to control it properly. In this connection I would draw attention to the excellent courses on Milk Production and Processing, etc., being run in the city by the North Staffs. Technical College. I would impress on the Dairy Trade the desirability, indeed, the necessity of having adequate numbers of their staffs properly trained by qualification following attendance at such a course, and would urge them to provide facilities for their staffs to attend.

Similarly I would again draw attention to the Food Industry and Hygiene Course at the Technical College and to the obvious advantages and benefits to employers and employees of attendance at such courses. It is essential that in all food handling trades, the managements and staffs have adequate knowledge of the Hygiene as applied to themselves, their plant, machinery, buildings and the food they are producing.

All the services continue to run efficiently and I wish to pay tribute to all our staff who work so well and so happily together.

I wish to thank whole-heartedly the General Practitioners of this area for their ready co-operation in so many ways, also the Clerk to the Stoke-on-Trent Executive Council; the Chairman and members of the Local Medical Committee; the Secretary and many members of the Hospital Management Group Staff and the Consultants in the area who have helped us so readily.

Our work touches on that of many other departments and we depend greatly on the co-operation we receive from them. It has readily been given and I gladly record my thanks.

I would like to express on my own behalf and on behalf of the staff of the Health Department our appreciation of the help and interest of our Chairman, Councillor the Rev. Arthur Perry, and of the members of the Health Committee throughout.

My grateful thanks and acknowledgement of excellent service are sincerely due to the members of the administrative, clerical, technical and medical staffs.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GLEBE STREET,
STOKE-ON-TRENT.

December, 1955.

Health Committee at December, 1954

CHAIRMAN—Councillor Rev. A. Perry

VICE-CHAIRMAN—Councillor E. Lovatt

Alderman (Mrs.) A. L. Barker, J.P.	Councillor W. Bailey
Alderman A. Hollins, J.P.	Councillor S. Capewell
Alderman H. Leason, J.P., A.M.I.E.E.	Councillor F. A. Cholerton
Alderman (Mrs.) B. E. Meakin	Councillor P. J. Conway
Alderman (Mrs.) H. Slater	Councillor W. J. Eardley
Alderman G. J. Timmis, O.B.E., J.P.	Councillor J. Floyd
	Councillor L. R. Godwin
	Councillor (Mrs.) C. A. Hollins
	Councillor (Mrs.) F. Jones
	Councillor (Mrs.) G. E. Marrow
	Councillor J. Ruane

SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health,

JOSEPH STEWART HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,

RAYMOND JOSEPH DONALDSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.
(*Appointed 1.3.54*).

Maternity and Child Welfare Officer,

ELIZABETH J. FINDLAY, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Maternity Child Welfare Officers,

ELIZABETH P. McFARLAND, M.B., B.Ch.

AGNES J. H. STONE, M.B., Ch.B.

ELIZABETH HAWKINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Chest Consultant (Part Time)

FREDERICK ALAN SMITH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chest Physicians (Part Time),

CHARLES McBRIDE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

SYBIL MARTYN JOHNS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector,

D. HURST, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

Ambulance Officer,

F. E. S. JONES

Public Analyst,

A. HOULBROOKE

Chief Clerk,

H. R. TOPHAM

PART 1.



VITAL STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

The City is 21,190 acres in area. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water.

The Registrar General gives the civilian population of the City as 274,100 at the middle of 1954. This figure is an increase of 400 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year.

The Registrar General in his Report on the Census, 1951 gave the population figure as 275,115.

The populations at the Census periods were as follows :—

	Census 1911	Census 1921 (Extended Area)	Census 1931	Census 1951	Middle 1954
TUNSTALL	27,390	27,791	27,890	25,486	23,735
BURSLEM	41,566	42,462	43,368	36,631	34,615
HANLEY	66,255	67,876	66,199	51,126	44,747
STOKE	36,218	39,277	44,293	45,245	41,756
FENTON	25,626	26,718	26,154	20,631	18,308
LONGTON	37,479	42,629	44,297	53,062	58,331
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCK- NALL, etc., Wards 27 and 28	—	20,894	24,438	42,934	52,608
TOTALS	234,534	267,647	276,639	275,115	274,100

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18·6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21·0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22·0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1931 was 13·05, and in 1951 was 12·98.

INHABITED HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the City was 58,687, and in 1951 was 74,278. The number of inhabited dwellings at the present time is estimated at 82,393.

During the year 1954, 2,664 dwellings were certified for habitation ; in addition, existing premises were converted to provide twelve additional units of accommodation; 2,502 dwellings were built by the Corporation, and 150 dwellings were built by private owners, and the conversions mentioned were carried out by private owners.

TABLE 1—Areas, Population and Persons per Acre in Existing Wards.

Ward	Acreages	Population at Census 1921 (Revised)	Population at Census 1931	Population at Census 1951	Estimated Population Middle of 1954	Estimated Persons Per Acre
1	1,090.93	10,321	10,268	10,518	9,561	8.76
2	249.70	10,046	9,547	5,852	5,389	21.58
3	417.94	8,021	8,075	9,116	8,785	21.02
4	439.66	8,191	7,903	5,513	5,160	11.05
5	433.25	8,481	9,783	11,559	11,019	25.43
6	214.84	9,773	9,384	6,167	5,743	26.73
7	294.94	8,574	8,267	7,015	6,576	22.30
8	480.95	8,355	8,031	6,377	6,117	12.72
9	226.95	11,909	11,662	7,246	6,445	28.40
10	255.75	10,497	10,080	8,358	7,336	28.68
11	500.53	10,773	10,496	8,130	7,067	14.12
12	203.77	8,958	8,767	7,061	6,166	30.26
13	315.91	9,237	8,513	6,753	5,889	18.64
14	266.96	8,304	7,748	5,993	5,189	19.44
15	202.92	9,655	8,933	7,585	6,655	32.80
16	611.60	10,097	11,759	11,822	10,939	17.88
17	280.85	9,511	9,193	8,239	7,583	27.00
18	200.03	10,084	8,945	6,661	6,045	30.22
19	417.58	8,330	8,938	7,140	6,307	15.10
20	565.65	9,208	8,482	5,390	4,785	8.46
21	1,595.70	10,422	14,396	18,523	17,189	10.81
22	747.92	9,754	8,734	8,101	7,216	9.65
23	2,329.43	10,333	10,482	13,990	24,530	10.53
24	1,092.84	12,879	12,326	10,426	9,557	8.75
25	305.80	9,409	8,913	8,234	6,784	22.18
26	1,640.40	10,866	12,576	20,412	17,460	10.64
27	2,701.20	13,700	13,860	19,545	22,045	8.16
28	3,106.00	7,505	10,578	23,389	30,563	9.84
	21,190.00	273,238	276,639	275,115	274,100	12.94

RATEABLE VALUE

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the General Rate at 1st April, 1955 was £1,512,194, compared with £1,469,538 at 1st April, 1954.

Product of 1d. Rate, £5,930.

BIRTHS

There were 4,273 births registered and allotted to the City in 1954, giving a birth rate of 15·6 per 1,000 of the population.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for births (0·94 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate, it becomes 14·7 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for the 160 large towns of England and Wales was 16·8 per thousand, and for England and Wales 15·2.

The recorded rate is 0·8 lower than in 1953.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,041 to 1,000. For the year 1953 the ratio was 1,051 males to 1,000 females.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 1,251. In the previous year it was 1,507, a difference of 256, the number of births registered being 230 less than in 1953, while the number of deaths was 26 more.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the total births, 137 or 3·21 per cent., were illegitimate, compared with 143, or 3·10 per cent. in the previous year.

STILL BIRTHS

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still-births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 141 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these, 39 were attended by midwives, 1 by a medical practitioner and 101 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the twelve months ending 31st December, was 139.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1954 as 139, it is equal to 3·15 per cent. of the total births. In 1953, there were 117 still-births, equal to 2·58 per cent.

TABLE 2

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1954 and previous years

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the district	of Resi- dents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births		Number	Rate
1945	251,410	5,523	4,965	19.8	3,320	13.2	442	115	250	50	2,993	11.9
1946	264,820	6,437	5,874	22.2	3,471	13.1	374	112	324	55	3,209	12.1
1947	270,200	6,876	6,360	23.5	3,551	13.1	400	126	391	61	3,277	12.1
1948	273,600	5,995	5,460	20.0	3,191	11.5	353	108	227	42	2,946	10.7
1949	274,500	5,653	5,139	18.7	3,558	12.9	506	165	175	34	3,167	11.5
1950	275,800	5,457	4,697	17.0	3,580	13.0	569	135	201	43	3,146	11.4
1951	272,600	5,081	4,318	15.8	4,117	15.1	611	140	144	33	3,506	12.9
1952	272,300	5,255	4,453	16.4	3,483	12.8	571	142	172	28	3,084	11.3
1953	273,700	5,448	4,503	16.4	3,503	12.8	572	65	126	28	2,996	10.9
1954	274,100	5,192	4,273	15.6	3,565	13.0	600	57	142	33	3,022	11.0

TABLE 3

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 28 Wards.

WARD			No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	..	..	124	13·0	217	22·7	24
2	..	..	74	13·7	66	12·2	14
3	..	..	175	19·9	95	10·8	46
4	..	..	88	17·1	43	8·3	34
5	..	..	128	11·6	128	11·6	47
6	..	..	81	14·1	85	14·8	25
7	..	..	120	18·2	74	11·2	33
8	..	..	119	19·5	61	10·0	8
9	..	..	96	14·9	79	12·3	52
10	..	..	111	15·1	93	12·7	36
11	..	..	98	13·7	113	16·0	71
12	..	..	73	11·8	70	11·3	55
13	..	..	78	13·2	62	10·5	51
14	..	..	82	15·8	53	10·2	37
15	..	..	105	15·8	100	15·0	57
16	..	..	149	13·6	122	11·2	40
17	..	..	90	11·9	77	10·2	11
18	..	..	87	14·4	85	14·1	46
19	..	..	100	15·9	90	14·3	40
20	..	..	65	13·6	67	14·0	31
21	..	..	243	14·1	169	9·8	16
22	..	..	111	15·4	91	12·6	36
23	..	..	521	21·2	152	6·2	19
24	..	..	139	14·5	102	10·7	43
25	..	..	97	14·3	101	14·9	31
26	..	..	297	17·1	202	11·6	27
27	..	..	344	11·1	202	9·2	44
28	..	..	478	15·6	223	7·3	33
Whole City			4,273	15·6	3,022	11·0	33

TABLE 4

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City since Federation.

		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1910	..	32.5	17.1	149
1911	..	31.3	19.6	203
1912	..	31.2	15.9	128
1913	..	31.9	18.7	169
1914	..	31.6	17.4	144
1915	..	26.9	18.4	147
1916	..	23.9	16.8	126
1917	..	20.8	16.5	116
1918	..	22.3	20.3	111
1919	..	22.5	16.2	111
1920	..	30.9	12.8	98
1921	..	29.0	14.8	134
1922	..	25.9	14.3	115
1923	..	24.6	12.7	93
1924	..	23.7	13.5	101
1925	..	22.9	13.5	106
1926	..	21.7	12.5	101
1927	..	21.2	13.4	99
1928	..	19.6	11.7	87
1929	..	19.0	15.1	105
1930	..	19.9	11.7	70
1931	..	18.8	13.1	100
1932	..	17.2	12.1	88
1933	..	16.2	12.9	89
1934	..	16.7	11.7	85
1935	..	16.6	12.3	83
1936	..	16.8	12.4	74
1937	..	16.7	13.1	81
1938	..	16.4	11.3	52
1939	..	16.3	12.3	61
1940	..	17.0	13.2	61
1941	..	17.5	12.4	63
1942	..	18.9	11.9	49
1943	..	20.6	12.7	62
1944	..	21.4	11.6	51
1945	..	19.8	11.9	50
1946	..	22.2	12.1	55
1947	..	23.5	12.1	61
1948	..	20.0	10.7	42
1949	..	18.7	11.5	34
1950	..	17.0	11.4	43
1951	..	15.8	12.9	33
1952	..	16.4	11.3	28
1953	..	16.4	10.9	28
1954	..	15.6	11.0	33

TABLE 5

Vital Statistics compared with those of the 160 large towns and England and Wales over a period of five years, and the natural increase for Stoke-on-Trent.

	Death Rate			Birth Rate			Infantile Mortality Rate			Natural Increase in Population, Stoke-on-Trent
	Stoke-on-Trent	160 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	160 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	160 Large Towns	England and Wales	
1950	11·4	12·3	11·6	17·0	17·6	15·8	43	34	30	1,551
1951	12·9	13·4	12·5	15·8	17·3	15·5	33	34	29	812
1952	11·3	12·1	11·3	16·4	16·9	15·3	28	31	27	1,369
1953	10·9	12·2	11·4	16·4	17·0	15·5	28	31	27	1,507
1954	11·0	12·0	11·3	15·6	16·8	15·2	33	29	26	1,251

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1954 was 3,565. This gives a death rate of 13·0 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 1,514 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included the net deaths belonging to the district is 3,022 (1,611 males and 1,411 females), and the death rate 11·0 per 1,000.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for deaths (1·24 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 13·6 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the 160 large towns of England and Wales was 12·0 per 1,000 and for the whole of England and Wales, 11·3.

The death rate of 11·0 per 1,000 was 0·1 higher than that of 1953.

The death rate for the 160 large towns of England and Wales was 0·2 lower in 1954 than in 1953.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	1954	1953
Tubercular Diseases	80	102
Congenital Debility and Malformation, etc., including Premature Birth	97	121
Bronchitis	216	217
Pneumonia	99	101
Organic Heart Disease, etc.	621	606
Cancer	540	556
Violence	116	116
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	34	28
Influenza	12	23

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES

	1954	1953
Smallpox	0	0
Enteric	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0
Measles	0	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) ..	6	3

Lead Poisoning

Year	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths
1939	5	—
1940	4	2
1941	5	3
1942	8	4
1943	2	1
1944	—	—
1945	—	—
1946	—	—
1947	—	—
1948	1	1
1949	2	1
1950	—	1
1951	—	—
1952	—	—
1953	—	—
1954	—	—

Cancer

The total number of deaths from cancer was 540, a decrease of 16 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 1·966 and in England and Wales the rate was 2·035.

TABLE 6—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1954.

Causes of Death	Tunstall		Burslem		Hanley		Stoke		Fenton		Longton		Smallthorne, Norton, (Wards 27 & 28)		Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District												TOTAL DEATHS whether of 'Resi- dents' or 'Non- Resi- dents' in Institu- tions in the dist.										
															All Ages				Under 1 year		1 and under 2		2 and under 3		3 and under 15			15 and under 25		25 and under 45		45 and under 65		65 and under 75		75 and upwards	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All causes { Certified Uncertified	192	186	205	186	312	258	249	204	140	108	290	267	223	202	1,611	1,411	3,022	90	52	2	2	9	4	6	7	16	12	111	86	526	311	443	398	408	539	906	608
Tuberculosis-respiratory	5	2	8	4	7	2	6	1	3		12	10	10	4	51	23	74								1	3	9	6	34	11	6	3	1		15	4	
Tuberculosis—other		1				1	3						1		4	2	6										1	1	1						6	3	
Syphilitic disease			1		2	1	2		1		1	1			7	2	9												3	1	2	1	2		7	2	
Diphtheria																																					
Whooping Cough																																					
Meningococcal Infections						1					1	1		2	1	4	5		1							1							2				
Acute Poliomyelitis																																					
Measles	1														4		4	2		1																	
Other Infective & Para- sitic Diseases		1	1		1			1							4	3	7	1					1												1	4	
Malignant Neoplasm—																																					
Stomach	7	7	5	5	13	8	12	4	9	2	7	5	9	8	62	39	101																				
Lung, Bronchus	14	5	20	3	15	3	7	1	4	1	25	1	17	4	102	18	120																				
Breast		6		7		9		9		4	1	6	5		1	46	47																				
Uterus		2		4		4		4		1		4	3			22	22																				
Other Malignant & Lym- phatic Neoplasms	15	11	22	12	24	24	18	13	8	11	22	23	20	15	129	109	238																				
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia		1			1	1				2			3	4	4	8	12						1														
Diabetes	1			4		2		2		2		1	2	3	3	17	20																				
Vascular Lesions of Ner- vous System	14	19	15	29	36	47	32	29	9	18	21	36	25	37	152	215	367	1																			
Coronary Disease, Angina	18	11	27	20	40	15	30	18	22	12	34	19	36	21	207	116	323																				

TABLE 6—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1954—continued

[illegible]

PART 2



INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	157
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	49
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	31·2
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	155
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	0
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	0·0

The attack rate for the City during the year was 0·57 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the City during 1954 was 0·0 compared to 0·0 in the 160 large towns, and 0·0 in England and Wales.

Diphtheria

For the third year in succession, there have been no confirmed cases of diphtheria in the City.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	0
Number of cases removed to hospital	..	..	..	..	..	0
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	0
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	0
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	0
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	0·0

Arrangements have been made for the inoculation against Enteric Fever, free of charge.

Smallpox

During the year no cases of Smallpox occurred.

Erysipelas

There were 29 cases notified during the year and in 26 cases the diagnosis was confirmed. There were no deaths. In 1953, 22 cases were notified with no deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

Fifteen cases were notified as Cerebro-Spinal Fever during the year and seven confirmed bacteriologically. There was one death.

Encephalitis

There were three cases of the above disease notified during the year.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There were four confirmed cases during the year. There were no deaths. All of the four cases were Paralytic.

Dysentery

There were 93 cases of Dysentery notified during the year, of which 91 cases were confirmed bacteriologically.

Malaria

There were no cases of malaria notified during the year.

Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia

The number of cases notified during the year was:—Influenzal Pneumonia, 9, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 123. The number of deaths was:—Influenza, 12, being equal to a rate of 0·044 per 1,000 of the population; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 99 being equal to a rate of 0·361 per 1,000 of the population.

Pemphigus Neonatorum

Two cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum was notified during the year.

Measles

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939, and during 1954, there were 3,042 cases notified.

There were no deaths during 1954, compared with 1 in 1953 and 2 in 1952.

The death rate from Measles in 1954 was 0·0 per 1,000 of the population.

Whooping Cough

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, compared with none in 1953.

Leaflets are distributed through the schools when necessary.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the later months of 1939 and during 1954, there were 171 cases notified.

Food Poisoning

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

1st Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
2nd Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
3rd Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
4th Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Total								174

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS

Total Outbreaks Nil ; Total Cases Nil.

OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE

Total Outbreaks 9 ; Total Cases 141.

SINGLE CASES

Agent identified ; Unknown Cause 30.

Over the country as a whole, outbreaks of Food Poisoning occur with regrettable frequency, and I wish to emphasise again, the need for “cold storage” of food after preparation, for good personal hygiene amongst food handlers, and for the strict attention to the hygiene of the preparation premises and delivery vehicles.

In this connection, I am pleased to draw attention to the courses in Food Hygiene which are being run by the North Staffs. Technical College, and which I hope will be very well attended. Employers of catering staffs would gain much from personal attendance at these courses, and by actively encouraging in every way their employees to attend.

TUBERCULOSIS

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Two hundred and ninety-seven cases were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

Out of the 74 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, 13 had not been notified, a percentage of 17·6. There were 6 deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 1 of these had not been notified, a percentage of 16·6.

The 74 deaths is equal to a death rate of 0·270 per 1,000 ; in 1953 there were 94 deaths and a death rate of 0·380 per 1,000. In England and Wales, in 1954, the death rate was 0·160 per 1,000 (Males 0·232, Females 0·092).

There were 6 deaths in the year from forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary, equal to a rate of 0·022 per 1,000 of the population. In 1954, the rate for England and Wales was 0·019 (Males 0·021, Females 0·017).

The total death rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 0·292 per 1,000. In 1954, the rate for England and Wales was 0·179 per 1,000 of the population.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis

There were 30 cases notified of other forms of Tuberculosis, and 6 deaths, giving a rate of 0·021 per 1,000 of the population. Of these deaths, three occurred among children between the ages of one year and five years. There were 3 deaths from Tubercular Meningitis.

Table showing the number of cases notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis during 1954.

	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Totals
Tubercular Meningitis	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	6
Glands	—	—	3	1	2	2	—	8
Osseous	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	6
Skin	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestines Peritoneum	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	5
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
TOTALS ..	1	2	9	2	12	4	—	30

Of the 23 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified, 8 were Tubercular Glands, compared with 2 in the previous year.

The work of diagnosis, treatment and after-care of pulmonary tuberculosis is based on the Chest Clinic at Shelton, with the help and co-operation of the mass radiography unit stationed at Hartshill, the general practitioners, the Public Health Department and the physicians in the two large general hospitals.

The scope of the work at the Chest Clinic follows the official recommendation, namely:—

1. Clinical and X-ray examination and diagnosis, done in the case of new patients on the “wet film” technique.
2. Prescription of treatment both domiciliary and institutional.
3. Examination of contacts, their vaccination when desirable and the investigation and study of home conditions in co-operation with the clinic nurses who undertake the home visiting.
4. The review and supervision of patients under treatment after discharge from hospital, the provision of periodic reports to doctors on the progress of their patients and general after care including help with re-housing and resettlement in suitable employment.

The following table (Table 1) gives a report of the work carried out at the Chest Clinic during 1954, with comparative figures for the years 1950 to 1953.

Table 1

The following table gives a detailed report and comparison of the work carried out at the Dispensary during the years:—

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
New Patients examined (excluding contacts) ..	3,385	3,748	3,569	3,895	3,062
New contacts examined ..	668	846	1,006	668	807
Patients' attendances ..	17,421	17,935	17,793	17,584	18,562
X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ..	15,748	16,750	17,635	15,884	16,401
Mantoux Tests	1,640	2,006	1,771	3,894	4,320
Artificial pneumothorax refills given at the Dispensary	3,806	3,695	4,014	4,895	5,093

Table 1—*continued*

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Examinations of persons referred by Medical Boards under the N.S. (Armed Forces) Act, 1939	42	45	51	65	20
Visits by Tuberculosis Health Visitors to patients' homes ..	8,662	6,338	5,825	5,236	2,853
B.C.G. Vaccinations ..	—	—	225	163	230

The number of T.B. plus cases on the Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1954 was 903.

Table 1 shows that the number of new cases examined was down by 833 as compared to 1953, due to the scheme by which general practitioners can refer cases first (if they so wish) for the exclusion of chest disease to the mass radiography unit at Hartshill. Similarly, only Service recruits giving a previous family history of chest trouble are referred direct by the Medical Boards to the Chest Clinic.

On the other hand, patients attendances at 18,562 were 978 up on the figures for 1953, and constitute the largest attendance recorded at the clinic since it was opened in 1938. The number of Clinic sessions held during the year was 459 which gives an average number of patients attending per session of 40·4 which is a fairly high attendance and shows to what extent the facilities of the Clinic are being used.

The number of X-ray examinations also show an increase over 1953 of 517; greater use is now made of tomograms and bronchograms and a second X-ray screening plant is now in use.

All new patients up to and including the age of 21 have a tuberculin test done routinely on their first attendance. This accounts for the increase in Mantoux tests over the years. Negative reactors, who come into the categories recognised by the Ministry of Health as suitable, are offered B.C.G. Vaccination against tuberculosis.

Unfortunately, during 1954, the numbers of visits by Clinic nurses to patients' homes fell considerably. The reason for this was that a minimum of three nurses is required in the Chest Clinic during a session and during the year, one nurse was off seriously ill for six months whilst two nurses left the service and there was considerable delay before fresh appointments were made. Now we are in the fortunate position of having five full-time nurses and the areas they serve have been re-arranged. This should allow of considerable increase in home visiting which is one of the most important parts of the medico-social work involved in preventing and treating tuberculosis.

Table 2 is the official return (T.145) made annually to the Ministry of Health.

Table 2—Chest Clinic Work

		RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			TOTALS			GRAND TOTAL
		M	W	CH.	M	W	CH.	M	W	CH.	
A. (1) Number of notified cases of Tb. on clinic registers on 1st January, 1954		993	748	244	23	75	150	1,016	823	394	2,233
(2) Transfers from clinics under other H.M.C.'S or B.G.'s during the year		8	5	1	—	3	7	8	8	8	24
(3) Children transferred to adults during the year		5	6	—	3	2	—	8	8	—	16
(4) Cases lost sight of which returned to clinic during the year ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Number of NEW CASES diagnosed as tuberculous during the year	Tb. Minus	75	80	18	—	3	7	75	83	25	183
	Tb. Plus	75	42	1	—	—	—	75	42	1	118
TOTALS OF A AND B		1,156	881	264	26	83	164	1,182	964	129	2,571
C. Number of cases in A & B written off clinic registers during the year:	(1) Recovered ..	18	25	4	2	3	—	20	28	4	52
	(2) Died (all causes)	34	12	2	—	—	—	34	12	2	48
	(3) Removed to other H.M.C. or B.G. clinics	9	14	2	—	—	—	9	14	2	25
	(4) Children transferred to adults during the year	—	—	11	—	—	5	—	—	16	16
	(5) Other reasons ..	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
TOTALS OF C		62	53	20	2	3	5	64	56	25	145
D. (1) Number of notified cases of Tb on clinic registers on 31st December, 1954		1,094	828	244	24	80	159	1,118	908	403	2,429
(2) Number of above known to have had positive sputum within preceding six months		—	—	—	—	—	—	109	32	1	142
E. (a) Number of persons (excluding transfers) examined during the year		—	—	—	—	—	—	5,325	4,577	3,735	13,637
(b) Number of those in (a) who attended as Contacts and who were:	(1) Diagnosed as tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	8	29
	(2) Not tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	195	285	588	1,068
	(3) Not determined (as at 31st December, 1953)	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	19	34
F. Number of patients on clinic registers awaiting admission to Tb. Institution		20	4	9	—	—	—	20	4	9	33

Table 2 shows that at the end of December, 1954 there were 2,429 notified cases of tuberculosis on the Clinic Register of which 2,166 (89·2%) were pulmonary and 263 (10·8%) were non-pulmonary.

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

Annual Report on the Work of the
Public Health Department, 1954

ERRATA

PAGE 31, heading of Graph 1 should read—"Age Distribution
of Children—Pulmonary Cases on Register 31/12/54."

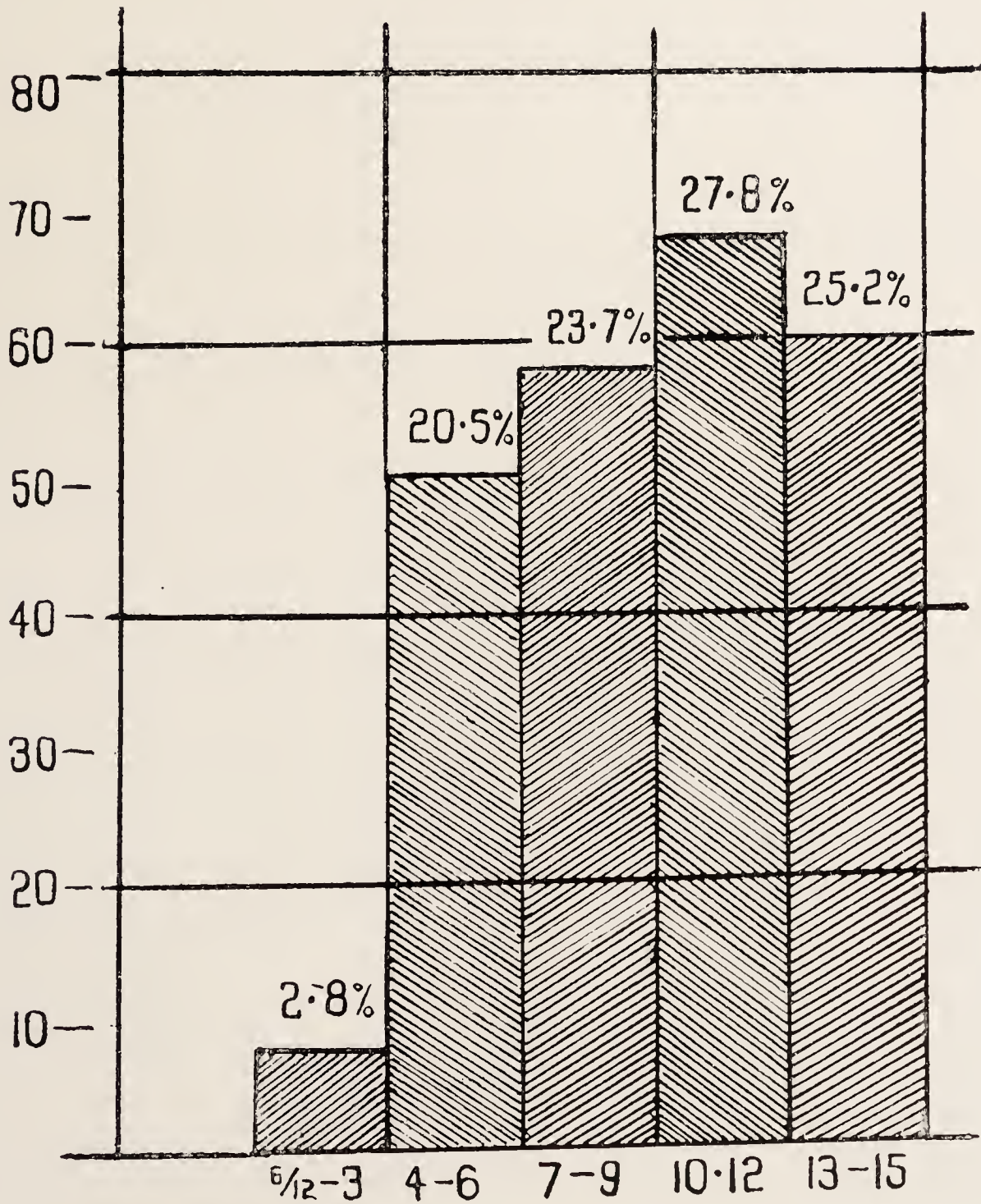
PAGE 32, heading of Graph 2 should read—"Age Distribution,
Adults—Pulmonary Cases on Register, 31/12/54."

The sex and age distribution of the cases of chest disease are given in the following table (Table 3) and the accompanying graphs.

Table 3
Sex Distribution of Pulmonary Cases

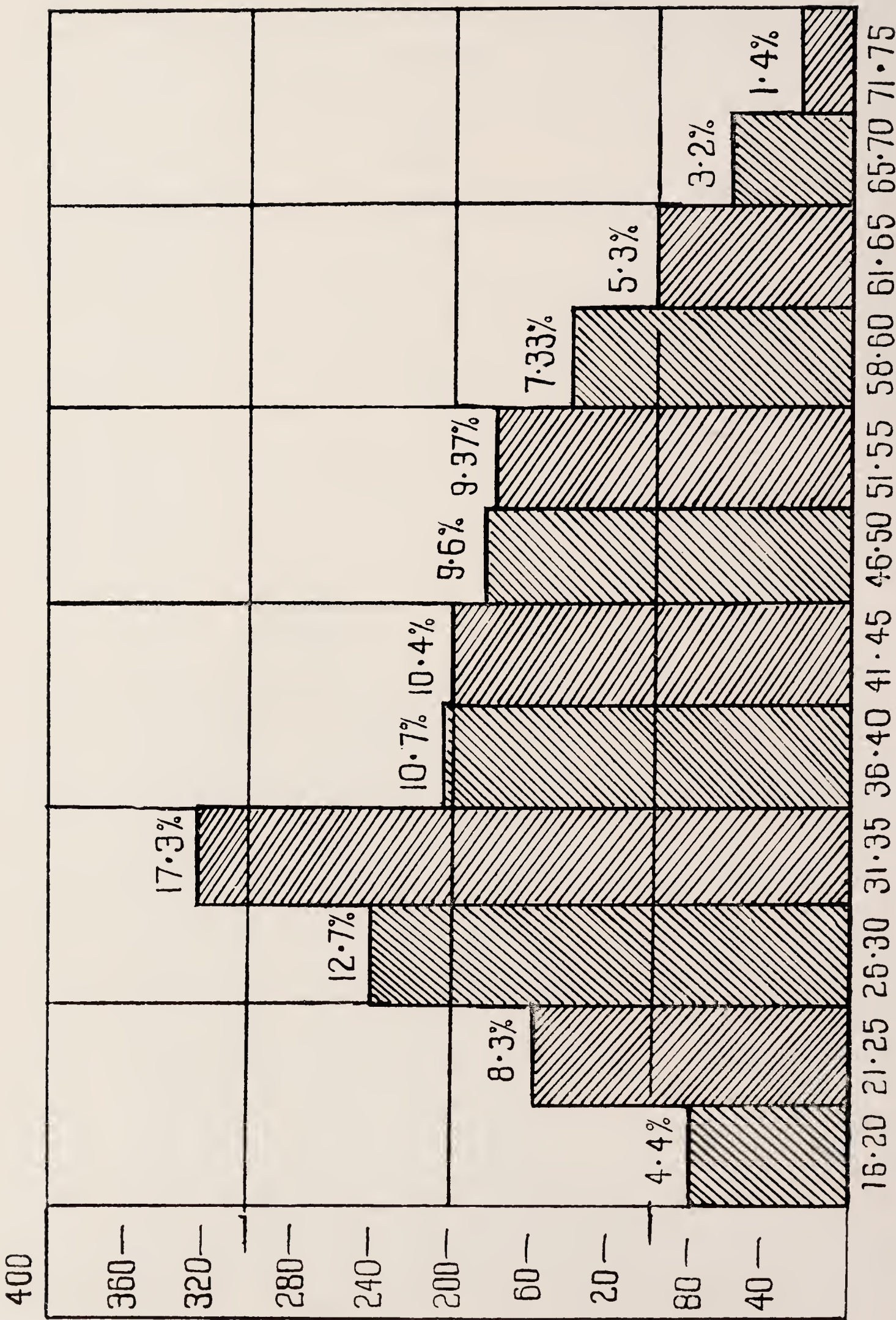
	Number	Per Cent.
Men	1,094	50.5
Women	828	38.2
Children	244	11.3
TOTAL ..	2,166	100.0

Graph 1
Age Distribution, Adults—Pulmonary Cases on Register
31.12.54



Graph 2

Age Distribution of Children—Pulmonary Cases on Register 31.12.54



297 New cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1954. The total taken on to the Clinic register was 301, the increase of 4 over the actual notifications being in respect of patients who were notified in 1953 but were not taken on to the clinic register until 1954. The number taken on to the register in 1954 is made up as follows:—

Table 4

	Number	Per Cent.
Men	150	49.83
Women	125	41.62
Children	26	8.63
TOTAL ..	301	100.0

Of the new cases notified during the year, 118 (40%) became positive, i.e., have tubercle bacilli recovered by one means or another from their sputum. The total number of sputum positive cases on the register in the last six months of 1954 was only 142 or 6.6% of the total pulmonary cases on the register. A total of 903 patients known to have had a positive sputum at some time are at present on the register. The age distribution of these patients at the end of 1954 is as in Table 5 below:—

Table 5

Age Distribution of Cases who have at one time been Positive and are on the Register at 31.12.54, i.e., R.B. Cases on Register

Age Groups	Males	% of Total	Females	% of Total
$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ..	—	—	—	—
4-6 ..	—	—	—	—
7-9 ..	—	—	—	—
10-12 ..	—	—	—	—
13-15 ..	3	0.55	1	0.27
16-20 ..	4	0.74	7	1.93
21-25 ..	26	4.85	42	11.44
26-30 ..	55	10.28	64	17.44
31-35 ..	89	16.63	76	20.70
36-40 ..	68	12.68	52	14.16
41-45 ..	64	11.92	31	8.45
46-50 ..	60	11.19	32	8.72
51-55 ..	63	11.75	22	5.99
56-60 ..	44	8.20	20	5.45
61-65 ..	30	5.59	12	3.26
66-70 ..	22	4.13	7	1.92
71-75 ..	8	1.49	1	0.27
TOTALS ..	536	100.00	367	100.00

The relationship of notifications to deaths from tuberculosis in the years 1945 to 1954 is given in Graph 3.

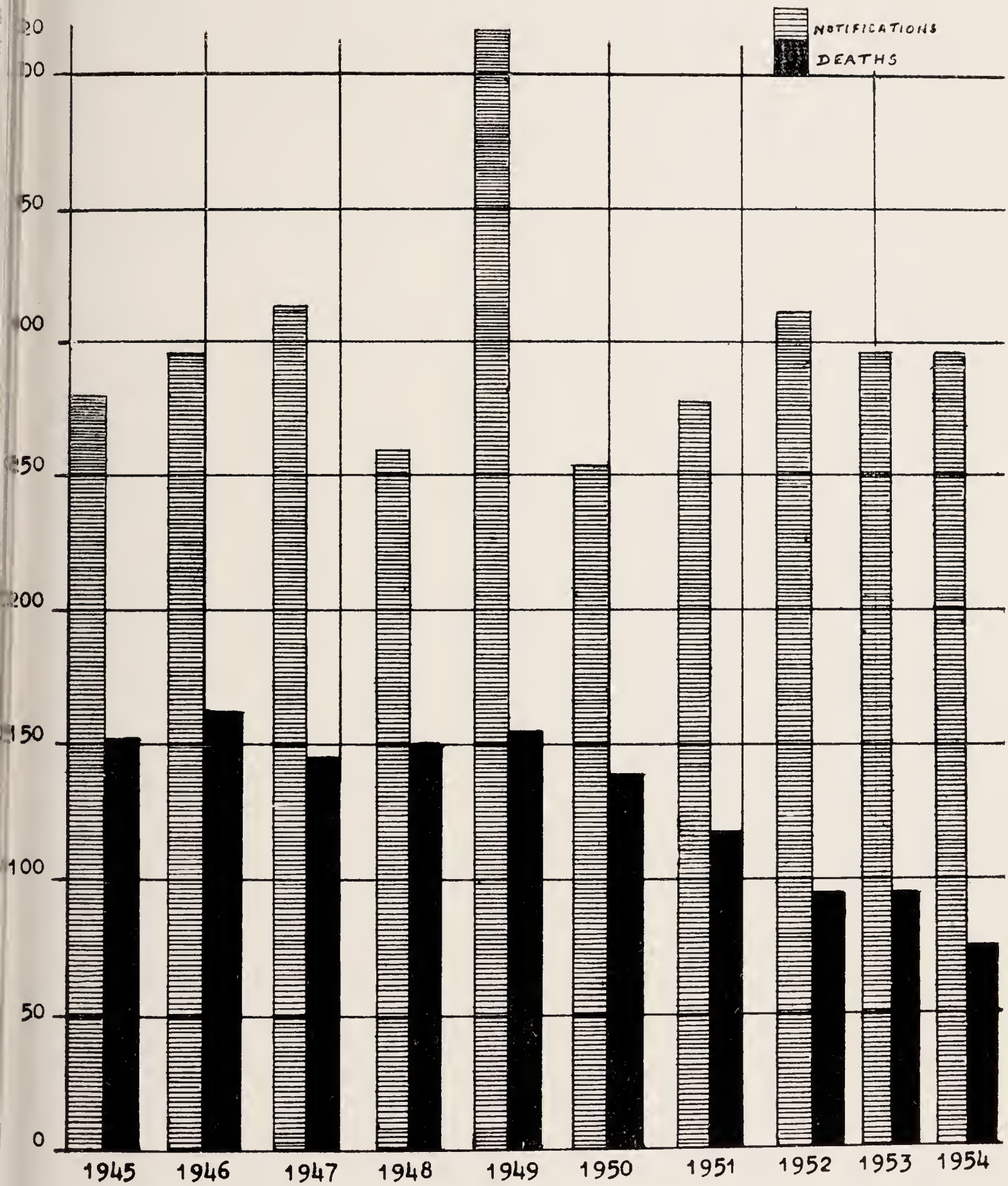
It can be seen that the notifications which were 281 in 1946, and 297 in 1954, have not fluctuated greatly, representing 0·11% per 1,000 of the population in 1945, and 0·10% per 1,000 of the population in 1954 whilst deaths, which reached a peak level of 165 in 1946 (representing 0·062% per 1,000 of the population) have steadily declined since then.

1952, which was the first year in which the Clinic service began to be re-organised saw the deaths for the first time fall below the hundred mark and during 1954, only 74 people died in the City from tuberculosis, equivalent to a rate of 0·03% per thousand.

Morbidity still remains high but modern treatment and better standards of living plus a first class re-housing programme have contributed to the fall in deaths. It is doubtful if for a time, the deaths will continue to fall, because of a number of factors. Chief among these is the activity of the mass radiography unit which continues to find cases which hitherto had been masking under the name of bronchitis and are composed of patients in the older age groups. These patients are not amenable to collapse or surgical treatment and chemotherapy will not close cavities in lungs, although it may sterilise them temporarily.

Reference to Graph 1 shows that one-third of all the adults on the register are over 45 years of age, nearly a quarter are over 50 and 10% are over the age of 60. Of the 508 patients on the register over 50 years of age, 100 or 20% have a positive sputum. Many of these patients are widows and widowers living with relatives or alone or in lodgings and represent a difficult medico-social problem.

Graph 3



The number of genito urinary cases of proved tuberculous disease on the register at the end of 1954 was five.

Residence of Cases on Register

For the purpose of visiting by the Clinic nurses the City is divided into four areas as noted below. The numbers of new and old cases on the register according to the four areas is as follows:—

Table 6

		No.	New Cases % of Total	No.	Old Cases % of all Cases
Area 1	Comprising Tunstall, Chell, Chell Heath, Smallthorne and part of Burslem	65	21·8	599	24·6
Area 2	Comprising Sneyd Gn., Birches Head, Cobridge, Northwood, Abbey Hulton, Bucknall, part Hanley, part of Burslem ..	76	25·7	606	24·9
Area 3	Part of Hanley, Shelton, Stoke, Hanford, Trent Vale, Trentham, Hartshill, and Basford	60	20·2	550	22·8
Area 4	Meir, Longton, Fenton and Blurton	96	32·3	674	27·7
	TOTALS	297	100·0	2,429	100·0

As there are now five full-time Nurses at the Clinic, the visiting areas have been re-orientated. It would appear that the large number of cases resident in area 4 is partly due to a shift of population to the new Blurton and Meir Estates from the other areas.

Contacts

During 1954, 1,131 contacts both adult and children were examined and X-rayed at the Clinic. Of these, 807 were new contacts giving a ratio of 2·7 persons examined and X-rayed for each new case of tuberculosis diagnosed during the year; 29 cases of tuberculosis were found among the 1,131 contacts seen, equal to a rate of 2·5%.

All contacts up to the age of 21 are routine tuberculin tested and the figures for those found to be positive and negative are given in Table 7 below. Children over the age of 15 are considered as adults. Those previously known to be positive do not of course, need to be re-tested.

Table 7

	<i>Contacts New and Old Examined in 1954</i>				
	Adults		Children		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Mantoux positive 1 in 1,000 and 1 in 100 ..	27	10	52	40	129
Mantoux Neg.	12	27	60	50	149
Vaccinated with B.C.G.	4	6	143	136	289
Cases of Tuberculosis found among contacts	8	13	3	5	29
TOTALS	51	56	258	231	596

No time limit is fixed for the follow-up of contacts. In other words, supervision of contacts is continued even when children have moved into the age groups generally considered to be less susceptible to the disease and the frequency of clinical and X-ray examination and the period of years for which supervision is maintained is based on the individual circumstances applying in each case. General practitioners are invited to send contacts at any time if they should think examination and X-ray necessary and we have excellent co-operation and help from the City School Health Service and the Consultant paediatricians at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and the City General Hospital.

B.C.G. Vaccination

During 1954, 230 patients were successfully vaccinated at the Chest Clinic. The age groups are as follows:—

Table 8

	Under 1 year	1-2	2-5	5-10	10-15	15 and over	TOTAL
Males ..	22	17	25	37	11	2	114
Females ..	27	6	31	30	13	9	116
TOTAL ..	49	23	56	67	24	11	230

In addition at the City General Hospital, 141 Nurses were Mantoux tested in 1954 of whom 7 were vaccinated with B.C.G.

B.C.G. preventative Vaccination was started at the Chest Clinic in February, 1952. The following groups are eligible:—

- (1) Contacts found to be Mantoux negative during routine examination at the Chest Clinic.
- (2) Nurses found to be Mantoux negative and working in local hospitals and sanatoria and persons known to be at risk, e.g., medical students, ward orderlies, etc.
- (3) Prospective teachers.
- (4) New born babies of tuberculous mothers in maternity wards of local hospitals.

In December, 1953, the Ministry gave permission for children of 13 years of age who were Mantoux negative to be offered B.C.G. vaccination. After discussion with Dr. Hamilton and the School Health Service it was decided that the school Medical Officers should take over the B.C.G. vaccination in schools. During 1954, 515 such children were successfully vaccinated.

All B.C.G. vaccinated cases are tuberculin tested, reviewed and X-rayed annually and each patient's doctor is kept informed. Only one case out of the total number of 618 vaccinated since 1952 has developed complications. This was enlarged hilar glands which resolved after three months. No case has reverted to Mantoux Negative.

During 1954, five teachers were found to have tuberculosis and in each case arrangements were made for the Mantoux testing of the child contacts. The name of the school and the number of children between the age of 5 and 13 tuberculin tested and X-rayed is as shown in Table 9 below. No cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were found.

Table 9

<i>Children Tuberculin Tested and X-rayed as Direct Contacts of School Teachers During 1954</i>						
Name of School	Number of pupils X-rayed	Number of Mantoux Positive with % of Total		Number of Mantoux Negative with % of Total		TOTALS
Northwood C.P. Junior	32	32	12·8	140	87·2	172
Cannon St., C.M. (Boys)	44	44	26·7	121	73·3	165
Woodhouse C.M. School	54	54	40·9	78	59·1	132
Moorland Road, C.M. (Boys)	11	11	42·3	26	57·7	37
Tunstall R.C. School ..	30	30	50·0	30	50·0	60
St. Josephs R.C. School	5	5	20·8	19	79·2	24
TOTAL		176	29·8	414	70·2	590

Mantoux positive cases in the group of 590 children was, therefore, 29·8% of the total.

Institutional Treatment

A total of 197 adult beds were available for treatment during 1954. 56 Beds are available at Bagnall Children's Sanatorium.

Admissions during 1954 to the different sanatoria have been as follows:—

Table 10—Admissions to Sanatoria

	Cheshire Joint Sanat'm	Stanfield	City General Sanat'm	Bagnall Sanat'm	TOTAL
Males	72	127	81	—	280
Females	84	80	65	—	229
Children	—	—	—	89	89
TOTALS	156	207	146	89	598

Thanks are expressed to Dr. Peter Edwards, M.B.E., Medical Superintendent of the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium for the increased number of beds made available to Stoke patients. This number was 52 in 1952, but has averaged 80 in 1954. 71 Beds are available at Stanfield, 40 male, 31 female; and 46 at the City General Sanatorium comprising 20 male and 26 female.

Irregular discharges, i.e., for various reasons and against medical advice of patients from the different sanatoria during 1954, were as follows:—

Table 11—Irregular Discharges from Sanatoria

	Cheshire Joint Sanatorium	Stanfield Sanatorium	City General Sanatorium	TOTAL
Males	7	4	4	15
Females	6	2	3	11
TOTAL	13	6	7	26

117 Adult beds and 56 children's beds are controlled regarding admissions and treatment direct from the Clinic. The use of these beds and of the beds at the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium has been based on the following scheme which works very well in practice.

Early cases with minimal lesions and patients with lesions suitable for surgical treatment are admitted to the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium. Cases which have been "cooled off" by preliminary treatment in Stanfield or the City General Sanatorium are transferred to the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium for permanent collapse treatment by thoracoplasty or for resection. Clinical conferences are held at the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium for the discussion of such cases and of other difficult cases.

A circulation of patients thus goes on between the various sanatoria and it is hoped that this scheme will be extended in the future.

Stanfield Sanatorium is used partly for preliminary treatment as mentioned above but is in general occupied by the older age groups of men and women who because of their age or their type of disease are not suitable for collapse therapy or other surgical treatment. Cases of pneumoconiosis and silicosis are also admitted to Stanfield for treatment which is based on the methods in use at the hospital attached to the Pneumoconiosis Research Centre at Llandough near Cardiff. Physiotherapy and various diagnostic procedures for patients in Stanfield Sanatorium have been possible only with the co-operation of the Staff of the Haywood Hospital.

The City General Sanatorium beds are used for the admissions of tuberculous cases from general wards of the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary and of the City General Hospital. Emergency cases of haemorrhage from the lungs and the emergency cases requiring urgent treatment can be admitted immediately. A certain amount of collapse treatment is carried out and a small number of cases are treated by thoracoplasty or resection by the kind co-operation of Mr. Gordon Crowe, visiting Consultant Surgeon.

At the City General Sanatorium, there is also established a unit for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis complicated by diabetes. Dr. C. H. Catlin undertakes the treatment of the diabetes and also runs a follow-up clinic which works in co-operation with the Chest Clinic. At the end of 1954, there were 24 diabetic patients on the Tuberculosis register and 7 required admission to the Sanatorium during the year.

Similarly, the City General Sanatorium runs a pregnancy-tuberculous unit. Tuberculous women are admitted before and after confinement as is considered necessary and such cases are also visited in the ante-natal and post-natal wards at the City General Hospital through the co-operation and help of Mr. Harold Burton and Mr. L. M. Edwards the visiting obstetricians, who also inform the Chest Clinic of any patient giving a history of chest trouble on their first attendance at the ante-natal clinics.

An excellent arrangement also exists in the routine X-raying by the Mass Radiography Unit of all expectant mothers attending the City Ante-natal Welfare Clinics. During 1954, 9 of these women were found to have tuberculous lesions and all were admitted to the City General Sanatorium.

General practitioners may also refer expectant mothers to the Mass Radiography Unit. Thus it is hoped that soon all expectant mothers in the City will be x-rayed as a routine early in their pregnancy.

All tuberculous mothers having babies either at home or in hospital are offered B.C.G. vaccination for the baby and during 1954, 49 such babies were successfully vaccinated.

A few cases of non-tuberculous disease or cases requiring investigation are admitted to the City General Sanatorium. During 1954, such cases included nine cancers of lung, two cases of lung abscess, three of bronchiectasis and two each of tuberculous genito-urinary disease and tuberculous colitis.

Bagnall Sanatorium

Fifty-six beds (26 for boys, 14 for girls and 16 cots) are available at Bagnall Hospital for the treatment of primary tuberculous infections in children up to the age of 15. A few beds are also in constant use as a preventative measure where home conditions are bad or where no isolation of a positive sputum case can be arranged at home. An X-ray and small screening apparatus is available for the radiological supervision and control of cases. Cases with a positive sputum or positive gastric lavage are not usually retained at Bagnall and arrangements exist for such cases (which numbered only two in the past three years) to be transferred to the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium.

As children suffering from primary tuberculosis are not usually very ill patients it is possible to maintain their schooling while in Bagnall and this very important matter is taken care of by two full-time teachers.

During 1954, 89 cases were admitted to Bagnall and 79 discharged. An analysis of the cases admitted in 1954 is given in the table below.

Table 12

Analysis of Cases Admitted to Bagnall Sanatorium in 1954

Type of Lesion	Boys Number	Girls Number	TOTAL
Enlarged hilar glands ..	31	22	53
Collapsed segments or lobes ..	5	3	8
Pleural effusions	3	4	7
Ruptured glands into bronchus	1	—	1
Tuberculous glands of neck ..	2	2	4
Abdominal tuberculosis ..	4	2	6
Lobectomy (Convalescent) ..	1	—	1
Bronchiectasis	4	1	5
Prevention cases	3	1	4
TOTALS	54	35	89

Dental Treatment

Fully equipped dental surgeries exist at all the sanatoria except Stanfield, but arrangements are in hand to remedy this deficiency. Adequate and satisfactory treatment is given under the direction of Mr. Brian Hales to all in-patients and consideration is being given to a scheme for treatment of sputum positive cases attending the Chest Clinic.

Non-tuberculous Chest Diseases

A considerable number of patients attending the Chest Clinic are found to be suffering from disease of the lung other than tuberculosis.

Through the kind co-operation of Mr. J. M. Sanderson, F.R.C.S., Visiting Consultant Thoracic Surgeon to the group, cases of cancer of the lung and other conditions requiring urgent surgical treatment can be referred to him. During 1954, 52 cases were referred and after treatment remained under supervision at the Chest Clinic.

AFTER CARE AND REHABILITATION

Miss J. F. Cunningham was appointed by the Stoke-on-Trent City Council as Welfare Officer of the Chest Clinic as and from the 1st February, 1954.

Miss Cunningham has taken over the welfare before and after treatment of all patients on the register, and has built up a first class department. She also takes responsibility for the rehabilitation and placing in suitable employment patients considered fit for work.

A brief summary of Miss Cunningham's work during 1954, is given below.

Clinic

During 1954, 936 patients and dependants were interviewed at the Clinic, of whom 139 were referred to the National Assistance Board, 14 received loans of bedding through the Public Health Department, a garden shelter was placed on loan, 12 patients were allowed one pint of free milk daily, 79 were supplied with clothing mainly through the W.V.S., and 4 were recommended for a monthly supply of Red Cross Food Parcels. General nursing equipment was placed on loan to 2 patients, and arrangements made for occupational therapy for 2 domiciliary patients, and several were recommended for the home help services.

Twenty-six children were admitted to residential homes and day nurseries, and 2 children sent to convalescent homes. Three adult patients received a period of convalescence.

Financial help was recommended and received for 3 persons through various H.M.F. Benevolent Funds.

The Welfare Officer paid 165 home visits to patients and dependants.

Sanatoria

All patients at the three Sanatoria have been regularly visited, in the main at least twice monthly to the Stanfields and City General Sanatoria, and once monthly to the City patients at the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, and occasionally to the children at the Bagnall Hospital.

The Stanfields, City General and Bagnall hospitals have all been "adopted" by various R.O.F. and pottery factories, and arrangements were made for the Stanfields patients to have monthly film shows given by one of the Royal Ordnance Factories.

Rehousing

Medical certificates of support for rehousing applications were given to 186 patients, and requests made to the Medical Officer of Health for nine patients to have their housing conditions investigated by the Sanitary Inspector.

Approximately 107 tuberculous patients were rehoused by the city council during 1954.

Rehabilitation

In the field of rehabilitation, suitable work was found for 107 patients, but at the end of December, 1954, there were still 91 patients fit for work but unemployed. The Welfare Officer visited many factories within the City to try to obtain work for patients, and was successful in having training schemes established at two pottery factories, where tuberculous persons were accepted and trained to skilled trades.

The Welfare Officer was appointed as a member of the Ministry of Labour Disablement Advisory Committee for Stoke-on-Trent. Arrangements were made for the Disablement Resettlement Officer to attend the clinic to interview patients fit for work, in conjunction with the Chest Physician and Welfare Officer, thus giving the M.O.L. full medical details and previous occupational history of each person, and a greater understanding of the individuals capabilities in the field of industry.

The greatest problem to date is endeavouring to obtain a more speedy method of securing suitable light work for patients classed as fit to resume employment, but it is hoped that in the future, more training schemes within competitive industries may be considered by local employers, and give patients the much needed opportunity of living a normal life once more.

Surgical Tuberculosis

Dr. D. Wainwright reports as follows :—

“During the year, 1954, 243 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children of the City of Stoke-on-Trent were under treatment at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Hartshill of which 5 were new cases.

“Twelve of these cases were treated as in-patients for a longer or shorter period according to their necessities. Eleven have been discharged as cured or improved, and none have died.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES							New Cases	
Spines	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	2
Hips	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	2
Knees	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	—
Ankles	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	—
Elbows	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
Fingers and Wrists			..	..	..	..	4	—
Shoulder	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	—
TOTAL							243	5

“During the year 1954, 21 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults were treated as in-patients and none of these were new cases.

CLASSIFICATION

Spine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Knee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ankle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shoulder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Elbow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL								21

“All have been discharged, cured or improved.”

WRENBURY HALL COLONY

The Health Committee under the powers granted to them by Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, agreed to be responsible for the maintenance of certain patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who were, on the advice of the Medical Superintendent of the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, transferred from that Sanatorium to the above Colony.

This Colony is under the control of Cheshire County Council and the patients accommodated there are trained in various suitable types of employment with the object of rehabilitation, or eventual colonisation, that is, becoming permanent residents earning their own living.

During 1954, eighteen of these patients were admitted to the Colony, fifteen were discharged during the year for various reasons, one was colonised and six were still being maintained there by this Authority at the end of the year.

Tuberculosis

No persons have been compulsorily removed to Hospital under either the Public Health Acts, 1925, and no action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, with reference to Dairy workers.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST SERIES OF MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEYS IN STOKE-ON-TRENT

During the year 1954, and the first six weeks in 1955, the Stoke-on-Trent M.M.R. Unit, completed its first round of surveys in the city. In order to give a complete analysis for the city as a whole, the results of surveys in Fenton in January and February, 1955, have been incorporated in this report. During the year, the Unit operated mostly in the southern parts of Stoke and at its headquarters at Hartshill, where the General Practitioners' Service, the Ante-natal Scheme and the X-raying of school children was considerably extended. Altogether, the Unit worked in Stoke for 24 weeks in 1954.

The Response by the Residents of Stoke

- (a) *According to Age (Table A).* During the period July, 1952 to February, 1955, 77,000 residents of Stoke-on-Trent, over the age of 15—excluding school children—were X-rayed by the Unit at least once. This response of 37% compares favourably with that recorded in other areas of similar size and population density, by M.M.R. routine surveys. It cannot be compared with the 80-90% response achieved by special research investigations, for which a far greater measure of administrative and propaganda facilities are usually available.

It is noteworthy, that the level of attendance in Stoke stays well above average up to the age of 60, particularly with men. This is important, because of the relatively high prevalence of Tuberculosis, both in men and women, in the higher age groups in Stoke. The response by young women has been particularly satisfactory.

- (b) *The Response by Industrial Sectors.* For this analysis, the whole of North Staffordshire has been considered. Figure 1 illustrates the splendid response by pottery workers and the even better attendance in the rubber industry. Of the approximative number of 270 pottery factories in the area, 230 were offered and accepted organized surveys at or near their works. These industrial sessions were followed in all parts of the city and surrounding districts by open public sessions, which were well frequented, particularly in Tunstall and Longton. Although these public sessions attracted a fair number of coal miners, Figure 1 makes it clear that a satisfactory attendance by industrial workers can only be achieved by surveys at their place of work. Public surveys, however well advertised and however valuable to housewives and self-employed persons, are no effective substitute for industrial sessions.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

In the following analysis, "active tuberculosis" means cases whom the Chest Physician considered to be in need of treatment or of close supervision at the Clinic at intervals of three months or less. All cases shown in the report for 1953, have been re-assessed from this angle and

this has resulted in a slight reduction of "active" cases. Over 300 persons out of the total of 391 cases (70%) were offered Sanatorium treatment, 276 of whom accepted. The refusals came mostly from older men and women. The prevalence rates of active P.Tb for all age groups in Stoke between 1952 and 1954 was 5.6 for men and 4.5 for women, which is significantly higher than the respective rates found by Mass Radiography in England and Wales during the same period.

Tuberculosis by Age Groups

The striking difference of age-distribution of active P.Tb., found by Mass Radiography between Stoke-on-Trent and the whole of England and Wales, which was apparent by the end of 1953, has now been confirmed by the results for the whole city (figure 2). These differences, marked by high prevalence rates in the higher age groups, are particularly striking in women. A graph, however, which did *not* include women who either work or had worked in the Bisquet Departments or Potter's Shops of the earthenware, dust tile and electrical porcelain industry, would follow almost exactly the Tuberculosis age-distribution-graph for the whole country. The age distribution in men is strongly influenced by the prevalence of active Tuberculosis in ex-miners.

Active P.Tb. in Industry

The highest prevalence of P.Tb. was found in miners, ex-miners and in ex-potters of either sex (figure 3). It must be mentioned here, that a number of cases of complicated Pneumoconiosis with negative sputum and without definite signs of tuberculous activity, have not been included.

A further breakdown of figures shows (Table B) that in the general earthenware and sanitary earthenware industry, the rates of active Tuberculosis are generally three times higher in potter's shops and bisquet workers, than amongst decorators, staff and maintenance workers. The differences between the same groups in the bone china industry are much less marked. If china workers in former flint processes (bisquet-work and polishing) are considered as a separate group, no significant difference in prevalence rates remains between china potters and decorators. As the earthenware-body contains a high amount of free Silica, the significance of exposure to Silica-containing dust with regard to the prevalence of Tuberculosis, is once more evident from these figures.

Tuberculosis in Special Groups

- (a) *School Children.* At the request and with the active help of School Medical Officers, an X-ray scheme for children during their last months of school life and for the B.C.G. Scheme of the Local Authority, was brought into operation in 1954. So far, 3,524 school children have attended and 7 cases of active P.Tb., needing treatment, found amongst them. The scheme is to be fully continued and extended in 1955.

- (b) *Ante-Natal Service.* The scheme, originally started for the City General Hospital, has now been extended to the Clinics of the Local Authority. So far, 1,774 ante-natal cases have been X-rayed and 8 cases of active P.Tb. discovered, a rate of 4·5 per thousand.
- (c) *General Practitioners' Scheme.* This scheme has found a most gratifying support by local doctors and, as in other areas, this pre-selected group has become a high yielding field for the discovery of Tuberculosis, with a case-finding rate of 15·8 per 1,000.

Pneumoconiosis

The intensive surveys in industry and the attendance of miners and ex-miners at public sessions, resulted in 1954, in the finding of a considerable number of cases of Pneumoconiosis. In Table C, only those cases are shown whose X-ray, compared with standard films of the Pneumoconiosis Research Unit, revealed at least category 2 Simple Pneumoconiosis and in whom an occupational history supported the diagnosis. The majority of cases were of the simple categories. No cases of Pneumoconiosis have been found amongst china bisquet workers and polishers, who started to work after the substitution of Alumina for flint in china bisquet-bedding and polishing processes.

Bronchogenic Carcinoma

Seventeen cases were detected by Mass Radiography in Stoke-on-Trent in 1954, 12 in men and 5 in women. The lowest age in men was 49, in women 45 years, the oldest 70 and 66 respectively. The average age in men was 54, in women 55 years. Of the men, 9 out of the 12 cases were either ex-miners, potters or ex-potters, and all the 5 women had worked in bisquet and clay departments in the Pottery Industry. These figures, though interesting, are considered to be too small to draw any conclusions in regard to occupational distribution and dust exposure.

Finally, I would like to express my thanks to the members of the Stoke-on-Trent Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health, without whose unfailing support Mass Radiography could not have been a success. I am also very grateful to Dr. F. A. Smith, Consultant Chest Physician, for his advice and co-operation, and for giving me access to his records which are indispensable for the compiling of Mass Radiography statistics.

TABLE A

Proportion of Population X-Rayed by M.M.R., 1952-1954 by Age Groups
(Excluding School Children)

Age Group	M E N			W O M E N			P E R S O N S		
	Population	X-Rayed	%	Population	X-Rayed	%	Population	X-Rayed	%
15-24	17,286	8,413	49·36	19,857	11,665	58·74	37,143	20,078	54·06
25-34	21,778	8,937	41·03	21,335	8,942	41·91	43,113	17,879	41·47
35-44	21,203	8,375	39·49	21,619	8,260	38·21	42,822	16,635	38·85
45-59	24,078	9,809	40·74	26,533	8,639	32·55	50,611	18,448	36·45
60+	14,816	3,004	20·28	20,281	1,565	7·71	35,097	4,569	13·02
Total ..	99,161	38,538	38·86	109,625	39,071	35·64	208,786	77,609	37·17

Population Figures from County Census (Staffordshire), 1951.

TABLE B

Prevalence of Active P.T.B. in Earthenware and Bone China Factories
According to Dust Exposure

	M E N				W O M E N			
	Group	Number X-Rayed	Cases of Active P.T.B.	Rate Per 1,000	Groups	Number X-Rayed	Cases of Active P.T.B.	Rate Per 1,000
General Earthenware and Sanitaryware Earthenware	Potters' Shops, Placers, Dippers, Polishers	4,362	36	8.2	Potters' Shops, Bisq. Warehouse, Dippers	5,726	55	9.5
	Decorators, Staff, Maintenance, Labourers	2,705	10	3.7	Decorators, Staff, Glost- Warehouse	9,271	29	3.1
Bone China	Potters' Shops, Placers, Dippers, Polishers	1,525	9	5.9	Potters' Shops, Bisq. Warehouse, Dippers	1,505	9	5.9
	Decorators, Staff, Maintenance	952	4	4.2	Decorators, Glost- Warehouse, Staff	3,250	16	4.9

Ex-miners not included.

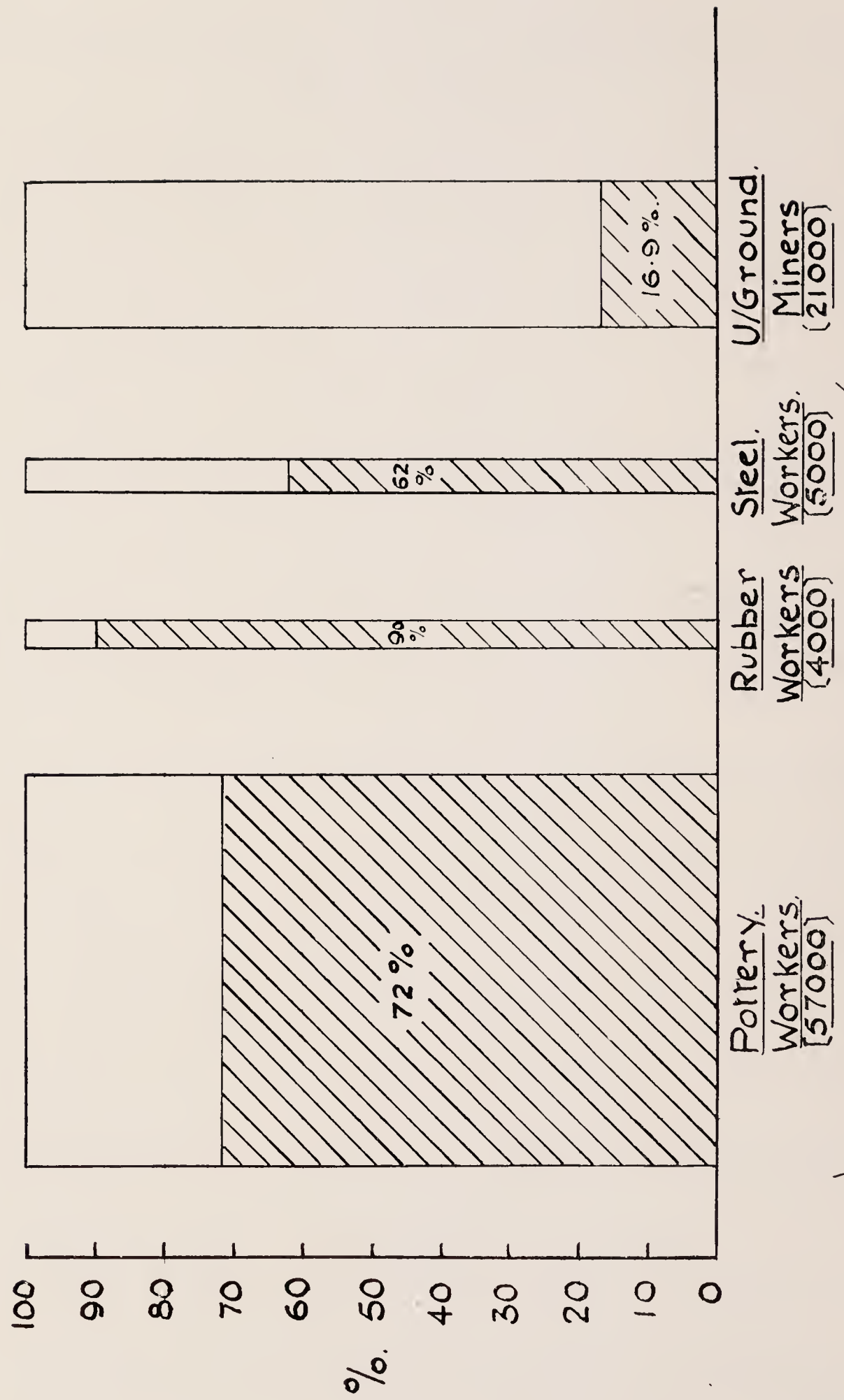
TABLE C

**Cases of Pneumoconiosis in Stoke-on-Trent Residents Found
by M.M.R. in 1954**

	Men	Women	TOTAL
Coal Miners	263 (51)	—	263 (51)
Ex-Miners	198 (48)	—	198 (48)
General Earthenware ..	65 (15)	121 (26)	186 (41)
Flint and Stone Mills ..	13 (3)	—	13 (3)
Dust—Tiles	8 (3)	25 (9)	33 (12)
Sanitary Earthenware ..	12 (3)	—	12 (3)
Electrical Porcelain	12 (1)	10 (4)	22 (5)
Bone China	65 (14)	33 (11)	98 (25)
Steel and Iron Foundries ..	2 (—)	—	2 (—)
Mixed Occupational History ..	13 (—)	3 (—)	16 (—)
Total	651 (138)	192 (50)	843 (188)

The figures in brackets indicate cases with Coalescent and Massive Shadows. They are included into the total and *not* additional.

Response by Workers to Mass Radiography-
North Staffordshire.
1952-1954.

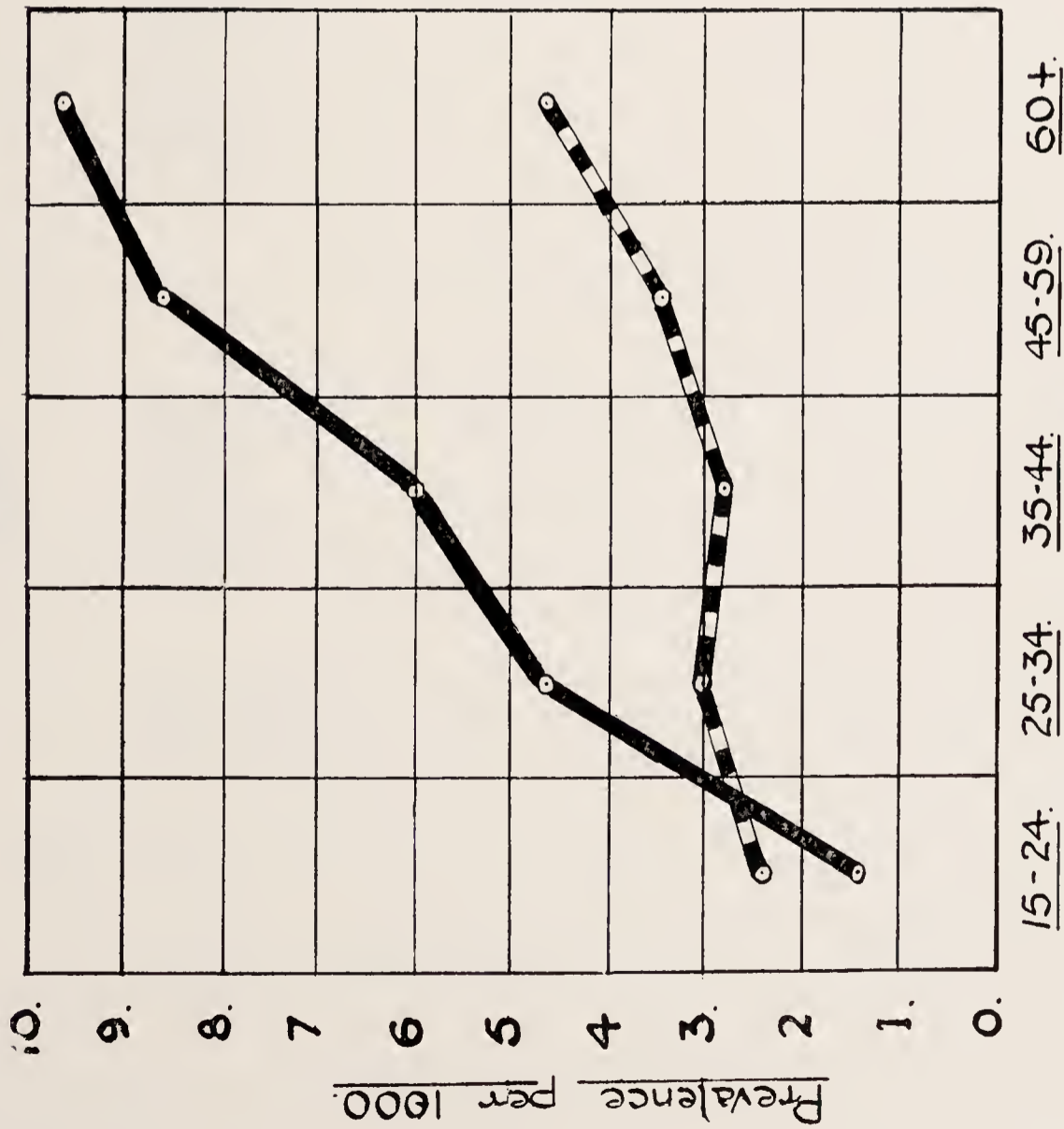


Organised Industrial Surveys
Public & G.P.'s Sessions

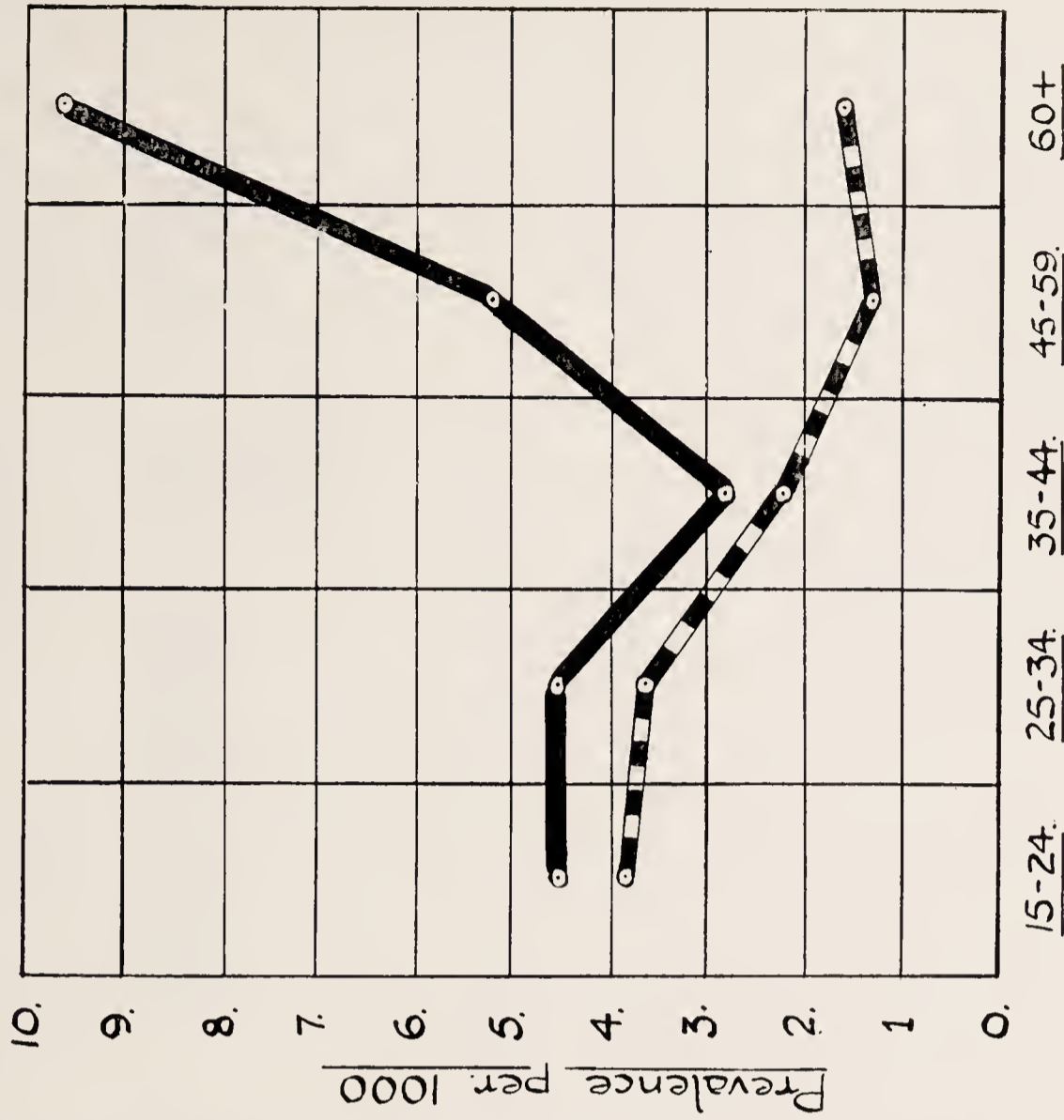
Prevalence of Active P.T.B found by Mass Radiography in Stoke-on-Trent (1952-54)

and England & Wales (1952) (according to Age Groups)

Men.



Women.



Age Groups.

Age Groups.

Figure 2.

Stoke-on-Trent  Eng. & Wales. 

Prevalence of Active & Sputum Positive P.T.B found by Mass Radiography in
 Stoke-on-Trent 1952-54 (according to Occupations)

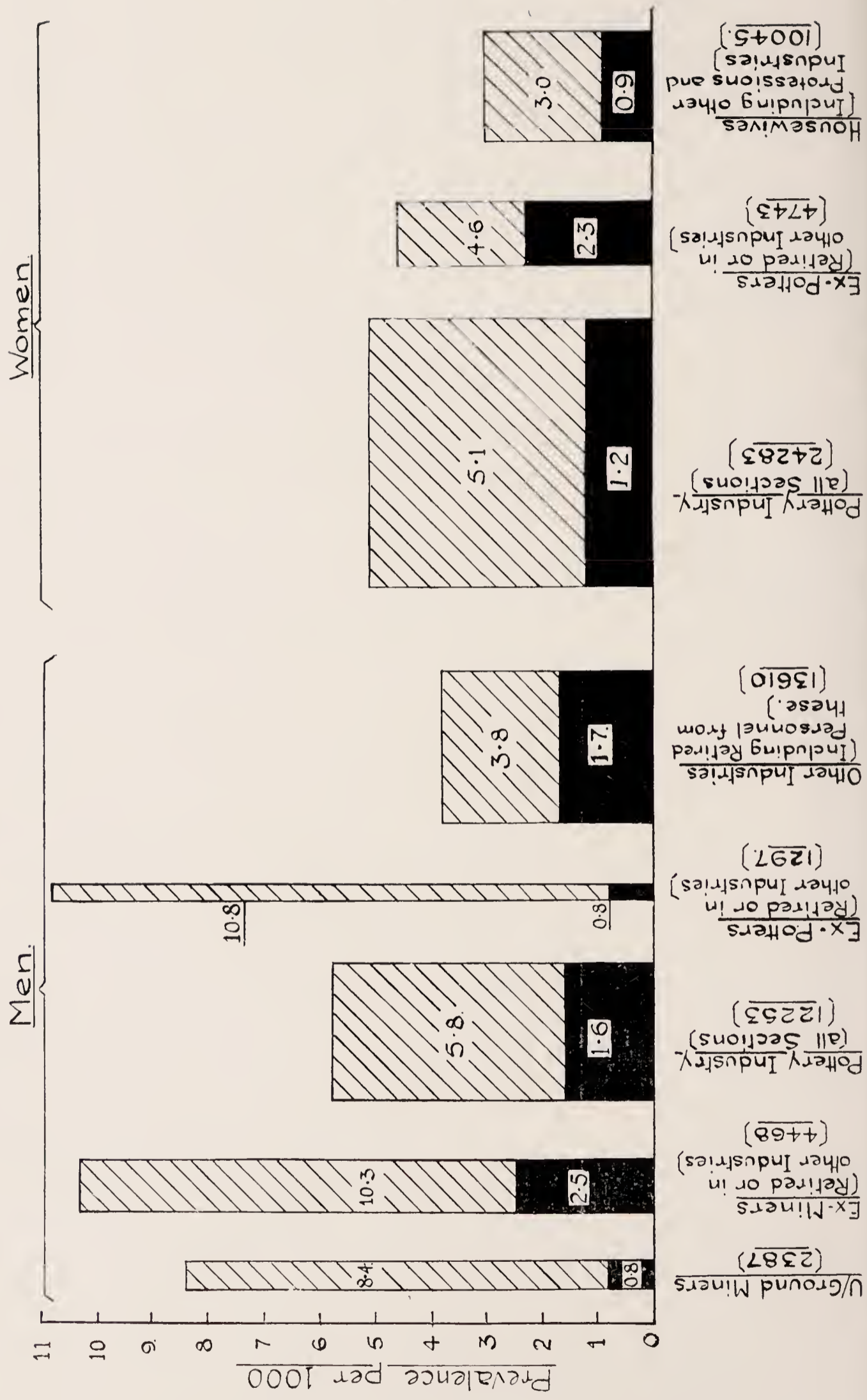


Figure 3

Active P.T.B. Sputum Positive

VENEREAL DISEASES

Below is a summary of data of general interest in relation to the work of the two treatment centres in the City which are under the control of the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee. The figures given relate to all cases treated at the centres, and include those from outside the city area.

Wellesley Street, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent

				1954	1953
Number of new cases attending	..	..	..	353	472
Total number of cases attending	..	..	..	617	722
Total attendances	..	..	..	2,627	3,563
Number of attendances for individual attention of Medical Officer	..	..	..	2,294	3,078
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment	..	..	..	333	485
Average number of attendances per head	..	..	..	4.26	4.93
Number of cases discharged as cured	..	..	..	354	429

NEW CASES

Year	Syphilis	Gon- orrhoea	Non-ven- ereal	Percent- age non- venereal	Total
1945	50	194	447	65%	691
1946	106	333	794	64%	1233
1947	62	183	602	71%	847
1948	58	136	553	74%	747
1949	52	113	458	74%	623
1950	40	87	430	77%	557
1951	32	110	379	73%	521
1952	19	99	378	76%	496
1953	23	67	382	81%	472
1954	18	34	301	85%	353

NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS

Year				Males	Females	Total
1945	..	..	..	18	15	33
1946	..	..	..	48	37	85
1947	..	..	..	32	13	45
1948	..	..	..	24	11	35
1949	..	..	..	18	4	22
1950	..	..	..	7	5	12
1951	..	..	..	1	—	1
1952	..	..	..	—	—	—
1953	..	..	..	—	—	—
1954	..	..	..	—	—	—

North Staffordshire Infirmary

				1954	1953
Number of new cases attending	..	..	..	202	259
Total number of cases attending	..	..	..	471	553
Total attendances	..	..	..	5,622	5,895
Number of attendances for individual attention of					
Medical Officer	..	..	..	4,191	4,556
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment	..			1,431	1,339
Average number of attendances per head	..	..		8.9	9.2
Number of cases discharged as cured	..	..	..	202	245

NEW CASES

Year		Syphilis	Gon- orrhoea	Non-ven- ereal	Percent- age non- venereal	Total
1945	..	107	163	357	57.1%	627
1946	..	124	139	396	60.1%	659
1947	..	82	92	225	56.4%	399
1948	..	84	52	266	65.7%	405
1949	..	52	36	273	75.6%	361
1950	..	54	35	266	74.9%	355
1951	..	42	30	250	77.6%	322
1952	..	50	29	185	70.1%	264
1953	..	34	35	190	73.4%	259
1954	..	25	14	165	81.7%	202

NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS

Year				Males	Females	Total
1945	..	..	..	22	38	60
1946	..	..	..	38	22	60
1947	..	..	..	13	11	24
1948	..	..	..	20	10	30
1949	..	..	..	6	4	10
1950	..	..	..	4	4	8
1951	..	..	..	—	—	—
1952	..	..	..	1	1	2
1953	..	..	..	—	—	—
1954	..	..	..	—	—	—

Table 7—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1954

		Public Institutions	Total Cases Notified in each Ward of the District																													
			Tunstall				Burslem				Hanley								Stoke				Fenton				Longton				Added Areas	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	21	19	20	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Smallpox																																
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup																																
Erysipelas																																
Scarlet Fever	1	2	2	1	3	7	4	5	2	1	2	4	1	6	3	6	10	7	2	6	3	2	5	18	11	6	9	1	4	5		
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	2	1	1			1																										
Puerperal Pyrexia																																
Meningococcal Infection																																
Poliomyelitis Paralytic																																
Non-Paralytic																																
Encephalitis Infective																																
Post Infections																																
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	13	5	12	3	11	6	3	7	8	7	10	8	3	5	10	15	10	11	7	6	3	6	25	18	13	19	18	34			
Other Forms of Tuberculosis		1			1			1	1	1		1		1	1			1	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	4	1			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12								1																							
Pemphigus																																
Pneumonia	12	5	5	7	2	1	1	5	3		4	1				2	13	3	2	5	2		1	9	6	3	10	6	2	3		
Broncho	2	2	1	1	1			1		1													1	2				1	3			
Influenzal																								1	1							
Malaria																																
Dysentery			6		1	7			6	1		8	4		2		3			4	2	2	1	1	1				32	12		
Food Poisoning	127	2		2	2	1					2	1	1			2		1		2			1	1				14	6			
Measles	9	46	74	99	10	74	37	107	30	14	50	9	23	39	27	17	174	69	49	225	82	40	71	483	146	114	321	295	308			
Whooping Cough	0	2	8	15	2	6	4	2				3	2	1	1	3	18	8	2	7	4		1	12	3	1	11	24	31			
TOTALS	273	74	102	142	22	113	49	125	55	29	66	37	40	50	39	39	236	99	67	278	101	48	91	560	192	142	375	407	423			

TABLE 7—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1954—Continued

	Number of Cases Notified										Total Cases Removed to Hospital
	At all Ages—Years										
	At all Ages	Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—75	Over 75	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	29	—	—	—	—	2	6	13	5	3	4
Scarlet Fever	157	1	13	45	95	2	1	—	—	—	49
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	6	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	112	—	—	—	—	47	65	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	15	3	—	2	4	—	6	—	—	—	15
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Post Infections	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	297	—	2	7	16	49	109	92	20	2	20
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	30	1	1	1	9	2	12	4	—	—	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	110	4	9	8	13	9	12	33	8	14	7
Primary	13	3	1	4	1	—	—	2	1	1	2
Broncho	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	3	—
Influenzal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	93	7	12	18	26	6	19	4	1	—	13
Food Poisoning	165	1	6	6	25	79	37	9	2	—	9
Measles	3042	163	788	979	1106	4	2	—	—	—	48
Whooping Cough	171	16	36	47	71	—	1	—	—	—	17
TOTALS	4274	217	871	1119	1371	201	275	158	39	23	208

PART 3

HEALTH SERVICES—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS

MENTAL HEALTH

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

BIRTHS

Births notified numbered 4,247 of which 2,262 occurred in institutions. Of the home confinements 1,866 were attended by midwives and 119 by doctors.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

An infant is classed, premature if the birth-weight is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under. 8.7% of all live births were premature.

	1954	Figures in 1953
Number born alive	375 (Males 183) (Females 192)	388
Number Stillborn	90 (Males 46) (Females 44)	72

ANALYSIS OF LIVE BIRTHS

Born at home	130	137
Born at home and transferred to hospital	9	15
Born in hospital	236	236

ANALYSIS OF INFANTS BORN ALIVE IN RELATION TO WEIGHT AND SURVIVAL RATE

Weight at Birth	No.	Died on 1st day	Died between 2nd day and 1 month	No. Surviving at end of 1st month
Under 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ..	45	23	12	10
Between 3 lbs. 5 ozs. and 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	60	3	12	45
Between 4 lbs. 7 ozs. and 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	69	3	3	63
Between 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ..	201	3	6	192
TOTAL ..	375	32	33	310

The survival rate for cases born at home was 91%
The survival rate for cases born in hospital or transferred
to hospital was 78%

43% of premature babies born alive or dead were first births. There were 63 twin babies (53 born alive, 10 born dead).

Congenital Defect present in infants born alive:—

Atelectasis (failure of lungs to expand)	..	..	..	35
Other defects	..	..	..	16
Congenital defects present in infants stillborn	..	..	..	26

PREMATURE BABIES

A Midwife with special training in the care of premature infants takes over the care of the infants living at home. Special cots fitted with hot water bottles are supplied. The report of home cases is as follows:—

No. of first visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	176
No. of subsequent visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	942
TOTAL							1,118

No of special cots supplied 160.

STILLBIRTHS

The number of Stillbirths in the City was 141: (Males 78; Females 63).

The Stillbirth rate was 3·21% of total births. Last year's figure was 2·54%.

Place of Birth—Born at Home	..	..	..	..	44
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	77
Admitted to Hospital as emergencies	..	..	..	..	20
TOTAL					141

ANALYSIS OF CASES

Illness of mother (not associated with pregnancy including 4 cases of diabetes)	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Illness of mother—associated with pregnancy and labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Toxaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Long labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ante Partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Hydramnios	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Presentation of infant	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Twin birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Anaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rhesus factor negative	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cord round neck (foetus macerated)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Precipitate labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Appendicitis with peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cause unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	38

ANALYSIS OF EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS	..	..	..	..	20
Toxaemia	..	..	..	..	2
Ante Partum Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	8
Abnormal presentation of infant	..	..	..	..	2
Diabetes in mother	..	..	..	..	1
Hydramnios	..	..	..	..	1
Twins	..	..	..	..	1
Megaloblastic Anaemia	..	..	..	..	1
Rapid or premature birth	..	..	..	..	4
INFANTS OF PREMATURE BIRTH WEIGHT	..	..	..	..	90
INFANTS WITH ABNORMALITY	..	..	..	..	40
INFANTS MACERATED	..	..	..	..	69

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Number reported in City	..	..	..	..	137
(It gives a percentage of 3·1 of the total births)					
Born at home	..	..	..	..	41
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	96

Six babies were of premature birth weight.

There were seven infants stillborn. Only one case came under the supervision of the N.S.P.C.C. during the year, but in a few cases the Health Visitors reported living conditions were poor.

Nine mothers have left the district.

Eighteen babies were adopted (including those placed by the Diocesan Moral Welfare Officer).

73 Babies were reported as first births.

Few of the mothers applied for Affiliation Orders and in many instances, the parents were living together or subsequently married.

The Corporation pays a grant to the Lichfield Diocesan Moral Welfare Association to assist girls referred from the Health Department. The Officer has sent this report:—

Number of cases where birth took place in 1954	..	40
Number of cases from previous years	..	13
Number of cases due to be confined in 1954	..	10
TOTAL	..	63

Arrangements for the confinement:—

Admitted to Diocesan Home	..	..	..	..	13
Admitted to Hospitals	..	..	..	..	22
Remained in own home	..	..	..	..	5

Report on infants:—

Remained with mother	..	..	..	..	23
Adopted	..	..	..	..	12
Placed with foster mother	..	..	..	..	1
Placed in residential nursery	..	..	..	..	2
Transferred to another worker	..	..	..	..	1

One infant died. During the year, two Affiliation Orders and two private arrangements for payment were made.

Altogether, 250 visits were paid to 63 cases reported on.

INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 142 (males 90, females 52) giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 33 per 1,000 live births compared with 28 in 1953, and 28 in 1952.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City

Year	Total Births	From all causes	From Gastro Enteritis	From Respiratory Disease	From Congenital Defects	Premature Births	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1950	4697	43	1.9	6.6	12.3	12.5	0.64	0.0
1951	4318	33	0.65	8.1	13.4	4.6	0.23	0.93
1952	4453	28	0.88	8.3	11.2	5.8	0.0	0.0
1953	4503	28	0.66	5.8	12.6	6.9	0.22	0.0
1954	4273	33	1.37	7.3	18.9	3.2	0.46	0.0

30% of infants died on 1st day.
60% of infants died in 1st week.
72% of infants died in 1st month.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND
LEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF STOKE-ON-TRENT DURING THE
PAST FIVE YEARS

				Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1950	..	..	..	53	42	43
1951	..	..	..	73	32	33
1952	..	..	..	33	28	28
1953	..	..	..	36	28	28
1954	..	..	..	29	33	33

NEONATAL DEATH RATE				1954	1953
(i.e., deaths in 1st month)	..	..	..	23·9	22·6
					(per 1,000 live births)

The relationship between infants who are born dead and infants who die soon after birth is very close and it is practical to put them together. The name perinatal death rate is used.

PERINATAL DEATH RATE				1954	1953
(i.e., stillbirths and deaths in first week)	..			51·4	43·1
					(per 1,000 total births)

STILLBIRTHS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Deaths in first week	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
								<hr/>
					TOTAL	..	..	227
								<hr/>

Although only 14 deaths out of the total of 142 were due to prema-
turity there were 72 babies of premature birth weight.

Table 8.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City and Six Districts, 1954

Causes of Death	Tunstall		Burslem		Hanley		Stoke		Fenton		Longton		Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.		Under 1 week		1 to 2 weeks		2 to 3 weeks		3 to 4 weeks		Total Under 4 weeks		3 months and under		6 months and under		9 months and under		12 months and under		Total Deaths 1 year under		F'male
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Male	F			
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	7	5	10	4	21	12	10	5	7	3	17	10	18	13	55	31	4	4	3	1	1	3	63	39	12	7	7	3	3	5	1	90	52	—	
Chicken-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Convulsions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Respiratory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gastro-enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suffocation (overlying) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Injury at Birth ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Atelectasis ..	—	2	2	2	10	4	2	1	3	—	2	3	6	5	23	15	2	2	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ..	—	1	3	—	1	4	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	7	6	—	1	1	1	—	—	26	17	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Premature Birth ..	3	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	2	1	2	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pemphigus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Causes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS ..	7	5	10	4	21	12	10	5	7	3	17	10	18	13	55	31	4	4	3	1	1	3	63	39	12	7	7	3	3	5	1	90	52	—	

Nett Births in the year:—Legitimate, Males 2,113; females 2,023. Illegitimate, Males 71; females 66. Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate, Males 86; females 52. Illegitimate, Males 1; females nil.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During the year, 98 midwives notified their intention to practice in the City. Of this number, 32 were employed as municipal midwives, 4 were independant midwives and 62 were engaged in the hospital service.

Home confinements—2,025.

Municipal Midwives (practising as midwives)	1,860
Municipal Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	128
	<hr/>
	1,988
Independent Midwives (practising as midwives) ..	34
Independent Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	3
	<hr/>
	37

Fifty per cent. of confinements are now taking place in hospital, but 57 women confined in hospital, were discharged before the 10th day and the municipal midwives attended to the 14th day. It is not a satisfactory position as responsibility is divided and the mother's confidence tends to be weakened. During the year, the Supervisor carried out 117 inspections. All patients confined at home are supplied with a sterilized accouchement parcel.

WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

Ante-Natal Period

There are 18 Ante-Natal Clinics staffed by midwives.

Patients, whether booked with a general practitioner, obstetrician, or not, attend these clinics.

Number of women attending for first time	2,318
Subsequent attendances	11,070
	<hr/>
TOTAL	13,388

Visits by midwives to homes during ante-natal period .. 4,046

Labour

Number of cases—1,988.

(a) Cases where doctor booked and present at delivery ..	124
(b) Cases where doctor booked and not present	1,659
(c) Cases where doctor not booked but present	4
(d) Cases where doctor not booked and not present ..	210
Number of patients given gas and air analgesia	1,120
Number of patients given Pethidine (Pethidine is used to relieve pain)	1,325
Number of false alarms (midwife called but patient not in labour)	604

Nursing Period (Puerperium)

(a) Visits to women booked by midwives	..	..	..	38,418
(b) Women confined to hospital, discharged early	..	..	576	
Number of visits	..	..	..	4,033
(c) Special visits to infants (apart from nursing of mother)	..	144		

A nurse trained in ophthalmic work visits the infants with discharging eyes. Number of visits—338.

Analysis of Calls for Medical Aid

Total number	..	..	..	..	..	..	969
Doctor already booked	..	..	..	..	..	..	835
Doctor not booked	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
		<i>During Pregnancy</i>	<i>During Delivery</i>	<i>Nursing Period</i>	<i>Attention to Baby</i>		
Doctor booked	..	97	521	81	136		
Doctor not booked		14	45	33	42		
TOTALS	..	111	566	114	178		

Patients booked with midwives but transferred to hospital;—

(a) Before Delivery	..	..	..	..	..	104
(b) After Delivery	..	..	..	..	..	34
TOTAL	..	..	138			

The Flying Squad was called out on 19 occasions.

During the year, there were 627 (District 285, Hospital 342) notifications of failure to breast feed. This includes hospital confinements.

A priority system of booking for hospital confinements is still in force and enquiry visits are paid by the domiciliary midwives. Pressure on the general practitioner, obstetrician, hospital (the Haywood) is heavy.

(a) Requests direct from the City General and City Maternity Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	142
(b) Requests for Haywood Hospital, general practitioner hospital	..	..	..	..	..	845
(c) Requests from Midwives, Doctors or Health Visitors	..	222				

Recommendations:—

Hospital admissions	..	..	..	..	..	975
Home Confinement	..	..	..	..	..	213
Miscarriage or altered arrangement	..	..	..	21		

Classes for Relaxation in Childbirth

Classes are held weekly either in the afternoon or in the evening. They are becoming very popular and the midwives are very satisfied with their value in labour.

Number of patients attended	..	..	..	..	104
Number of attendances	..	..	..	..	832

Blood Tests

At the Doctors' Ante-Natal Clinics, blood is taken for the Rhesus test and the Wassermann and Kahn tests.

Reports are sent to the general practitioner obstetrician.

Number of tests	..	..	..	..	..	1,263
Rhesus Positive	..	..	..	..	..	967
Rhesus Negative	..	..	..	..	..	296

Maternal Mortality

Seven women died in, or in consequence of childbirth during the year.

			<i>Total Maternal Mortality</i>
1954—per 1,000 total births	..	..	1.59
England and Wales	..	..	0.69
1953—per 1,000 total births	..	..	0.0
England and Wales	..	..	0.76

Causes of Maternal Deaths

- Subacute Hepatic Necrosis.
- Pernicious Anaemia of pregnancy.
- Ammotic Embolism—Twin pregnancy.
- Aspiration of vomit during general anaesthesia.
- Cerebral Embolism—Atrial Septal defect.
- Haemorrhage—Retained Placenta.
- Septic Abortion.

In October, a Deputy to the Supervisor took up duty. Much of her work is directed to the midwives, ante-natal clinics, particularly to the teaching of mothercraft and good health to the mothers. These talks, illustrated by pictures and the use of a film strip camera are proving very popular.

Gynaecological Clinic

During 1953, the Department started a Clinic for contraceptive advice to women where further pregnancy is detrimental to health (Ministry of Health regulations). The report for this year is as follows:—

Number of mothers advised—33

Referred from own doctor	19
Referred from Chest Dispensary	1
Referred from Child Welfare Clinic	8
Referred from hospitals	5

Types of Illness:—

(a) Abnormal conditions associated with pregnancy ..	19
(b) Tuberculosis	2
(c) Anaemia	8
(d) Mental illness	1
(e) Cardiac illness	1
(f) Diabetes	1
(g) Recent Meningitis	1

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORIIUM

The total number of cases notified by medical men in 1954, was 16, as compared with 23 in 1953. In all these cases the vision was unimpaired.

HEALTH VISITING

Maternity and Child Welfare Service

The widening field of the Health Visitors' work and the limited number of Health Visitors available have meant less time given to visiting the children under five years in their own homes. Visiting after the first year is now selective. To maintain contact with the children over one year, one Toddlers' Clinic is running and more will be started. Invitations are sent to the mother informing her of the date of these special sessions. It is hoped to maintain a routine medical inspection at the clinic of the older age group.

First visits to children under one year	4,115
Revisits to children under one year	7,269
Total visits to children one to five years	6,645
Other visits	2,778
TOTAL	20,807

Infant Welfare Clinic Facilities in the City

There are 18 Infant Welfare Centres.

A. Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year:—

(1)	by children under one year of age	..	..	..	20,719
(2)	by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	..			3,651

B. Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year, and who on the date of the first attendances were:—

(1)	Under one year of age	2,189
-----	-----------------------	----	----	----	----	-------

General Health and Social Service

The work of the Health Visitor in the social field is increasing, especially in the welfare of the aged.

The following figure are of interest:—

				(males)	(females)
A.	People of pensionable age	..	1,009	405	604
B.	People under pensionable age	..	203	66	137
TOTAL NUMBER			1,212	471	741

This is an increase of 101 from the previous year.

The following tables illustrate the social trend of the Health Visitor's work:—

A. Details of cases of pensionable age

			1954			1953		
Reason for the Visit			M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Hospital Enquiries	..	..	269	351	620	173	228	401
Requests for Domestic Help	..	..	131	241	372	112	229	341
Other Visits	..	..	5	12	17	19	20	39

Recommendations:—

Domestic Help recommended	..	100	200	300	96	192	288
Domestic Help not required	..	26	39	65	18	48	66
District Nurse recommended	..	20	16	36	21	40	61
District Nurse already attending		20	32	52	47	103	150

Number of women or men living alone 177 (men 58; women 119). That means 17% of our cases of pensionable age were living alone.

B. Details of cases under pensionable age

<i>Reason for the Visit</i>	1954			1953		
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hospital Enquiries	43	40	83	34	35	69
Requests for Domestic Help ..	18	90	108	4	78	82

Recommendations:—

Domestic Help recommended ..	13	52	65	2	46	48
Domestic Help not recommended	6	37	43	2	34	36
District Nurse recommended	3	2	5	2	12	14
District Nurse already attending	5	4	9	14	30	44

Number of women or men living alone, 5 (men 3; women 2).

A close liaison is maintained between the Health Visiting Service, the Domestic Help Service, and the District Nurses.

Dental Treatment

Children under five years of age are treated through the Dental Service of the School Medical Department, and I am grateful to Mr. W. E. Potter, the Senior School Dental Officer for the following report :—

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Children under five	161	157	156	148

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED :

	Extractions	Anaesthetics	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling & Gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Radio graphs	Dentures provided	
		General					Complete	partial
Children under 5	421 Temp. Teeth	155	2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

DAY NURSERIES

There are six Day Nurseries in the City from Monday to Friday, 7.0 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Accommodation provides for 135 children under two years, and 125 children between two and five years.

Five Nurseries are approved for training students for the N.N.E.B. Certificate. Under an exchange system, students attached to Nursery Schools spend nine months in the Day Nurseries and students from Day Nurseries go to Nursery Schools. Thirteen students obtained their certificate.

In January, the Health Committee gave consideration to the increased cost of Day Nurseries and recommended a new scale of charges based on the income of both parents, the minimum charge to be 15/- per week, the maximum charge £2 17s. 5d. per week. This increased charge affected attendances very considerably and will probably mean the closure of at least one Nursery.

At the end of the year only 144 places were taken up, and 66 of these were paying only 15/- per week.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations

There is one industrial Day Nursery in the City with a capacity of fifty children between two and five years.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Under Circular 10/54 of the Ministry of Health, the Local Health Authorities become responsible for the distribution of welfare foods which had previously been distributed by the Ministry of Food. The foods concerned being National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and A/D Vitamin Tablets.

These arrangements were undertaken by the Health Committee as part of the Authority's duty to provide for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 and the Local Health Authority's Scheme under this section was amended accordingly. The operative date for these arrangements to come into force was June 28th, 1954.

The following is a list of the distribution points in the City:—

Public Health Dept., St. Peter's Chambers, Stoke-on-Trent.
 Infant Welfare Centre, 21 Dale Avenue, Cornhill.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Outclough Road, Brindley Ford.
 Infant Welfare Centre, North Parade, Fegg Hayes.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Council Offices, Smallthorne.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Andrew Street, Goldenhill.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Wesley Place, Tunstall.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Lucie Wedgwood Clinic, Massey Square, Burslem.
 Infant Welfare Centre, 17 Charles Street, Hanley.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Richmond Terrace, Shelton.
 Infant Welfare Centre, 12 Abbey Road, Abbey Hulton.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Ruxley Road, Bucknall.
 Infant Welfare Centre, 312 Etruria Vale Road, Etruria.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Gospell Hall, Claytonwood Rd., Trent Vale.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Pembridge Road, Blurton.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Town Hall, Fenton.
 Infant Welfare Centre, St. John's Church, Wood Street, Longton.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Christ Church Methodist School, Meir Road, Meir.
 W.V.S. Headquarters, Lonsdale Street, Stoke-on-Trent.
 Messrs. Lewis's Ltd., Hanley.
 Messrs. Doultens, Ltd., Burslem.
 Messrs. Bullers Ltd., Milton.
 Ante-Natal Clinic, City General Hospital.

The following table shews the amounts of the various foods distributed from the commencement of the scheme to the end of the year.

	Health Office	Lewis's Ltd.	W.V.S. H.Q.	All Other Centres	Total
National Dried Milk (tins)	17,539	48,255	2,582	42,572	111,128
Orange Juice (bottles) ..	10,722	35,109	1,771	24,233	71,835
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) ..	3,202	8,632	497	7,958	20,289
A/D Vitamin Tablets (packets)	1,099	3,546	158	2,381	7,184

CONVALESCENCE

Convalescent Treatment

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Authority may provide convalescent treatment for suitable cases. Arrangements were made with the Heath Memorial Home for men at Llanfairfechan, Lady Forester Trust for men and women at Llandudno, and the Edward Malan Home for men and women, to admit cases from Stoke-on-Trent.

During the year 58 cases were sent to the Heath Memorial Home, and 4 cases to The Lady Forester Home and 86 cases were sent to the Edward Malan Home. The full cost of maintenance is borne by the Local Authority, though subject to recovery according to the patients financial circumstances based on the Association of Municipal Corporations Scale. This service has been very much appreciated by the people concerned.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is carried out at the School Clinics, special sessions held at the Infant Welfare Centres, each Monday afternoon at the Richmond Lodge Welfare Centre, Shelton, and by general practitioners, who obtain their supplies of Prophylactic from the Public Health Department.

During the year the number of children immunised was as follows :—

Diphtheria—

Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,574	
Secondary or Reinforcing				..	..	..	4,535	
								6,109
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough (combined)						..		2,161
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..		130
							TOTAL ..	8,400

Number of Children at 31st December, 1954 who had completed a course of Immunisation against Diphtheria at any time before that date, i.e., at any time since January 1st, 1939.

Age at 31.12.53 i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1953	1-4 1952-1949	5-9 1948-1944	10-14 1943-1939	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) ..	351	9,807	12,373	9,334	31,865
A. 1950—1954 ..					
B. 1949 or earlier ..	—	—	6,024	11,804	17,828
C. Estimated mid- year child population ..	4,450	16,850	43,900		65,200

Vaccinations

					<i>Number Vaccinated</i>	<i>Number Re-vaccinated</i>
Age at 31st December, 1954 :—						
Under one	..	..	..	..	559	—
One Year	..	..	..	..	47	—
Two to Four	..	..	..	..	41	—
Five to Fifteen	..	..	..	..	26	4
Fifteen and over	..	..	..	..	63	149
TOTAL ..					735	153

DISTRICT NURSING

The District Nursing Service is administered directly through the Health Department. All nursing staff live in their own homes and receive messages at centres in their own districts. The following figures indicate the work done:—

Total number of patients	..	..	..	..	2,921
Total number of visits	..	..	..	..	95,333

Classification of Illness

			Medical	Surgical	Tuberculosis	Other Causes	Total
Male	..	..	731	174	35	83	1,023
Female	..	..	1,285	253	23	169	1,730
Under 5	..	..	59	11	—	20	90
Over 5	..	..	50	10	2	16	78
TOTAL	..		2,125	448	60	288	2,921

Classification of Illness with number of visits

Male	..	..	19,622	9,267	869	1,010	30,768
Female	..	..	48,662	9,264	1,149	3,712	62,787
Under 5	..	..	563	254	—	172	989
Over 5	..	..	431	166	20	172	789
TOTAL			69,278	18,951	2,038	5,066	95,333

Types of Illness affecting adults (excluding surgical cases)

	Respira- tory	Cardiac	Senility	Cancer	Prepara- tion for hospital investiga- tion	Accidents	Gynaeco- logical
Men ..	201	216	95	102	79	29	—
Women	123	222	184	139	99	80	102
	324	438	279	241	178	109	102

The use of Injections for medicinal use is increasing.

Number of patients who received injections 770. (This is not the number of visits).

Types of Injections

Age of Patients	Seda- tives	Peni- cillin	Diabetic	Anaemia	For the Heart	Others	Total
65 years & over ..	7	85	49	36	68	1	246
15 to 65 ..	6	264	24	32	113	16	455
Under 15 ..	—	67	—	1	—	1	69
TOTAL ..	13	416	73	69	181	18	770

Children (under 15 years) made up 5·7% of patients and 1·9% of visits. Men made up 35% of patients and 32·3% of visits. Women made up 59·3% of patients and 65·8% of visits.

Number of patients who had over 24 visits during the year:—940, that is 32% of all patients.

Nursing attendances on the older section of the population is claiming more of the District Nurses' time. The following table illustrates some of the time taken with the elderly:—

Particulars of Patients of pensionable age (65 years and over)

Number of patients over 65 years of age, 1,453 (men 497 ; women 956).

Number of visits to patients over 65 years of age, 61,297 (men 23,922 ; women 37,375).

This means 49·7% of all patients were over 65 years of age and they had 64% of all visits.

139 pensioners (21 men, 118 women) were all receiving domestic help.

114 pensioners (33 men, 81 women) were living alone.

In the autumn, the Department has for several years arranged a Refresher Course of six talks for demonstrations of nursing technique. The County of Stafford co-operate and as many as 80 nurses attend these meetings. The subjects this year were:—

13th Oct.	Affections of the Eye	Dr. W. N. Murray, D.O.M.S.
20th Oct.	Films demonstrating Nursing Technique.	
3rd Nov.	Recent Advances in Urological Surgery	Mr. J. Ramage, F.R.C.S.
10th Nov.	The use of some modern Drugs	Dr. P. Muldoon, M.D. M.R.C.P.
17th Nov.	Modern Treatment of Gynaecological Conditions	Mr. H. Burton, F.R.C.S. M.R.C.O.S.

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

All equipment belongs to the Corporation and no charge is made for the loan of it. The use of suitable equipment not only assists the sick person but enables patients to be nursed and taken care of at home, who might otherwise need admission to hospital. Invalid chairs are always in demand during the summer months. The Department now has a stock of 55, but it is sometimes difficult to meet all requests straight away.

The following table indicates the type of equipment and the number of times loaned out:—

Bedsteads	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Mattresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Mattress Covers	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Dunlopillo Mattresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Air Beds	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Mackintosh Sheets	..	..	..	..	..	..	419
Bed Blocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Back Rests	..	..	..	..	..	..	301
Bed Cradles	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Bed Pans, Metal	..	..	..	..	..	..	338
Bed Pans, Rubber	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Urinals	..	..	..	..	..	..	147
Air Rings	..	..	..	..	..	..	408
Air Ring Covers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Air Cushions	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Pillows	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Pillow Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Blankets	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Sheets	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Foam Pillows	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cot Sides	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 pairs
Heart Tables	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Feeding Cups	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fracture Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Commodes	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Invalid Chairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Leg Supports	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 pair
Spinal Carriages	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Steam Kettles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Night Shirts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Inhalers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL							2,320

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Requests for this service show a steady and rapid increase every year. The number of women working as Home Helps was 92 at the end of the year. Most of them work on a session basis and are paid by the hour.

					<i>Year</i>
					1953
Number of households who have received help	..	719			585
Households arranged as follows:—					
(a) Homes of Old Age Pensioners	..	..	599		464
(b) Confinements	..	..	21		22
(c) Tuberculosis	..	..	8		13
(d) Illness in the home	..	..	91		86
		TOTAL	..	719	585

The increased number of households is noticeably among the elderly. Some households were receiving help when the scheme started and still receive help.

8 receiving help in 1950 and still receiving help							
54	..	..	..	1951	..	..	..
109	..	..	..	1952	..	..	..
185	..	..	..	1953	..	..	..

The household of people of pensionable ages are graded as follows:—

(a) Couples	..	..	..	..	123	
(b) Other people in the same house	..	..			133	
(c) Living alone (males)	..	..	..	107	} 343	
(d) Living alone (females)	..	..	..	236		

459 Pensioners are drawing national assistance benefit and qualify for domestic help free.

The District Nurse was attending also in 138 of the homes (20 men; 118 women). The combined service of Domestic Help and Nursing makes a valuable contribution to the social welfare of old people in their own homes.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Administration—The Committee

The Mental Health Service of the City is administered by the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. This Sub-Committee consists of 10 elected members of the Council and meets monthly to consider the organisation and development of the service, reports on cases, the running of the Junior Occupation Centre, the Adult training Centre and other business. No functions are delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health controls and directs the Mental Health Services and much of the day-to-day administration is carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

One Senior Duly Authorised Officer, who is also Petitioning Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts, and three Duly Authorised Officers all have considerable experience in their work. One fully qualified Psychiatric Social Worker is employed and her work in the prevention, care and after-care services for the mentally ill, is very valuable. Two full-time Mental Health Visitors carry out investigation and supervision of the mental deficiency patients and the placing in employment of those so capable. They also complete home reports for visiting justices on behalf of various institutions. During the year, an additional social worker was appointed to the staff for work in the Psychiatric section.

Junior Occupation Centre—One Supervisor; five Assistant Supervisors, two trainee Assistant Supervisors.

Adult Training Centre—One Supervisor (male), two female and four male instructors.

One Home Teacher.

Training of Staff

New staff at the Junior Occupation Centre are trained by the Supervisor and experienced Assistant Supervisors. This has been found successful. After a period of this training, members of the staff can be sent on a course run by the National Association for Mental Health, with salary and course expenses paid by the City Council. This course is of one year's duration, and is the only recognised training for Supervisors of Junior Occupation Centres. It is an excellent and well worth while course for anyone seeking a career in this field of work.

The appointment of trainee assistant supervisors is a new venture for us and enables us to train young persons of the age of 18-21 with a view to their taking this course after one of two years initial training and experience. They will thus become fully qualified and able to have a career in Occupation Centre work. It is felt that this type of appointment will be very useful and will help us to have eventually a staff fully trained and all qualified.

At the Adult Training Centre, similar arrangements exist whereby new staff are trained by the Supervisor and experienced instructors, one of whom has the additional duty of training members of the staff of both sexes, where necessary, in general handicrafts.

Co-ordination with Other Bodies

Co-operation is maintained with the Regional Hospital Board, and Local Hospital Management Committee, and with the Local Medical Committee. There is no joint use of Medical Staff between the Local Authority and Hospital Management Committee, but discussions take place between the relevant officers to ensure co-ordination of present and future Local Authority Schemes for the development of the Mental Health Services.

The Psychiatric Social Worker and a Mental Health Visitor attend St. Edwards Mental Hospital one day weekly. The former also attends Psychiatric out-patient Clinics at the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary and the Mental Wards and Psychiatric out-patient clinics at the City General Hospital. This work is for the purpose of obtaining social histories, and to interview relatives at hospital and clinics. Interviews and home visits are carried out at the request of psychiatrists, general practitioners, patients, social agencies and hospitals outside the area in connection with social histories, after-care and prevention of mental illness. They also carry out the "Follow-up" and after-care of discharged patients, including finding employment for them, and on request, supervise patients on trial from Mental Hospitals.

In this way considerable co-ordination of the Local Authorities statutory duties for the prevention, care and after-care of mental illness is attained with the work of the Hospital Management Committee.

The Psychiatric Social Worker also attends two sessions weekly at the Child Guidance Centre run by the City Council's Education Committee.

Work Undertaken in the Community

The provision of prevention, care and after-care services under Section 28 of the National Health Services Act and of work under the Mental Deficiency Acts has continued throughout the year, and lectures and talks on various aspects of the service have been given to interested bodies.

With regard to mental illness, as previously stated, members of the Mental Health Staff attend at two psychiatric out-patient clinics weekly, and at observation wards of the City General Hospital, and at St. Edward's Mental Hospital to complete case reports, social histories and to help generally with any problems which the patients or their relatives may have. They also follow up and carry out after-care of discharged patients to try and prevent recurrences of mental illness.

Assistance is given where possible and required in housing ; advice and guidance about insurance, pensions, financial arrangements, etc., employment in normal or sheltered surroundings ; interpretation of the patients illness to the family ; marriage guidance ; vocational guidance and so on.

The Psychiatric Social Worker attends for two sessions weekly at the School Health Service Child Guidance Centre, and also does home visits in this connection. Also on the preventive side, advice on the management of young children, and the problems of their parents, is given by Doctors and Health Visitors and other staff at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, Nurseries and on home visits, etc. Similar action is taken, where applicable, in the case of the defective person.

MENTAL ILLNESS

(a) Work undertaken by the Duly Authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930 for the year 1954.

Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 20 of Lunacy Act 1890	4 (Observation)
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 20 of Lunacy Act 1890	90 (Observation)
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 21 of Lunacy Act, 1890	172 (Observation)
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 21 of Lunacy Act, 1890	43 (Observation)
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890	25 (Certified)
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890	180 (Certified)
Admitted to out-County Mental Hospitals under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890 ..	2 (Cert.) (Cheadle)
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ..	30 (Voluntary)
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ..	7 (Voluntary)
Returned to Mental Hospital after over- staying leave and becoming unmanageable	2 (Certified)

Number of instances in which Justices examined patients yet did not order detention	40
Number of instances in which enquiries by Authorised Officers found non-warranty for calling in Justices	57
Admitted to Horton Hospital, Epsom, Surry under Section 16 of Lunacy Act 1890	1 (Certified)
Admitted to Bolton General Hospital ..	1 (Voluntary)
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital from Court under Criminal Justice Act Section 4	1 (Voluntary)
TOTAL OCCASIONS	655
ACTUAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ..	483

(b) *Precis of work done by the Psychiatric Social Worker*

1954

One afternoon weekly, City General Hospital Psychiatric Clinic. 2

	Male	Female
Social Histories (approximately 198)		
After-care visits and interviews	17	23
Home visits for Social Histories	12	3
One afternoon weekly N.S.R.I. Psychiatric clinic.		
Social Histories (approximately 204)		
After-care visits and interviews	2	8
One day each week St. Edward's Hospital, Cheddleton.		
Social Histories (approximately 430)		
After-care visits and interviews	29	16

Requests from :—

1. Central Hospital, Warwick <i>After-care Visits</i>	—	1
2. Midland Nerve Hospital, Birmingham <i>Social History</i>	—	2
<i>After-Care Visits</i>	—	68
3. Patients <i>After-Care Visits</i>	4	2

(c) Mental Deficiency

Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

- (i) Most mental defectives on the register have been notified by the Local Education Authority as ineducable or as requiring supervision after leaving school.

The Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the Consultant Psychiatrist at the City General Hospital, and a General Practitioner experienced in Mental Deficiency are recognised by the City Council for the ascertainment of mental defectives on behalf of the Local Mental Health Authority.

Supervision

Statutory and voluntary supervision has been regularly maintained throughout the year, and considerable time has been devoted to special cases, particularly where home environment is unsuitable. The majority of cases notified as requiring supervision on leaving schools have been able to find employment without difficulty, and particularly where they have been working alongside relatives, have settled down well. Some find difficulty in settling to regular work and change their jobs frequently and with them the Mental Health Visitors have often been able to place them suitably, and to help them to settle down. Those unable to settle at all have been placed at the Adult Training Centre and some of them after a period there, have been able to return to work in ordinary industry in carefully chosen jobs. The Mental Health Visitors have excellent relations with employers, and with the officials of employment exchanges, and the contacts so made have proved very valuable. Practically all of the employable mental defectives on our register are in suitable work.

The Mental Health Visitors continue friendly supervision of patients in their area who have been discharged from the Acts, and supervise patients on licence from Institutions other than the local one which has its own Mental Health Visitor. They carried out 1175 visits to the homes of registered mental defectives during the year 1954.

Guardianship

Guardianship has been used only in cases of hardship or presenting other special problems and at the end of 1954, there were only three cases under this type of care. One new case was added during the year.

Junior Occupation Centre

This Centre takes mental defective children from the age of five up to about sixteen years. Until the end of the summer term the number on the register remained at 46 patients. Considerable delay was experienced in the completion of the extensions consisting of a new block of four class-rooms and the necessary cloakrooms, centrally heated. The project was finally completed and officially opened on September 9th, 1954, by Mrs. W. Curzon; an Inspector of the Board of Control. The

four large airy classrooms have been very beneficial to the work of the Centre. It has proved possible to classify the patients to a much greater degree by their ability and there has been a considerable improvement in the scope and type of training provided and work done. There is now no overcrowding, and enough places are now available to cover the expected requirements for at least the next five years. At the end of 1954, there were 68 patients in attendance.

The patients are brought to the Centre by special 'bus and by ambulance, and receive their mid-day meal and mid-morning milk at the Centre. The patients attend from 10.0 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. They receive daily training in handwork, physical training, speech therapy, sense training, domestic work, clean habits, etc. Gardening is done by the older boys, and the older girls have a cookery class.

At an annual Open Day, a display of work done by the patients including weaving, knitting, tapestry, stool-seating, candlewick, embroidery and rugs, etc., was very successful. The opportunity was given to parents and others interested to see the children at their ordinary daily tasks, and various displays and percussion band performances were given.

The annual Summer Outing again took the form of a very enjoyable visit to Rhyl. It took place in July and was attended by the patients, staff, several parents and committee members.

Twenty-six male patients were sent to the Rhyl Holiday Home run by the National Association of Mental Health for a holiday of one week's duration. Few of them would have had a holiday by any other means. They were accompanied and supervised by three members of the Centre Staff. They all had a very enjoyable holiday.

The annual Harvest Festival Service was held at the Centre during October, and was conducted by the Revd. A. Perry, Vicar of St. Luke's, Hanley, and Chairman of the Health Committee. The patients helped to decorate the room in which the service was held, and sang suitable hymns and solos on this occasion. The gifts were afterwards sent to a local hospital.

A Christmas Party was held at St. Luke's Schoolrooms, Hanley, jointly with the patients attending the Adult Training Centre and those on Home Teaching. The party started with some singing, individual and community, followed by a conjuring and magic performance. Father Christmas again paid a visit, and each patient received a gift off the Christmas tree.

The report submitted by the Inspector from the Board of Control was again satisfactory. By arrangements with the Staffordshire County Council, several of our patients attend the Occupation Centre, Lower Milehouse Lane, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The Parent-Teacher Association, formed during 1952, has held monthly meetings which have been well attended. The enthusiasm shown by the members at the start has been well maintained, and I am sure that the Association has been of considerable benefit to the patients, their parents and our staff.

Home Teaching

One Home Teacher for mental defectives is employed. Her work continues to be very valuable and has proved very helpful, particularly in view of the waiting list for patients to be admitted to the occupation centre. Twenty-one patients received instruction, chiefly in handcrafts, in their own homes. This tuition is individual, since grouping has not been possible because of the distance between cases, and for other reasons. Each pupil is seen about once in ten days.

Adult Training Centre

The Industrial Training Centre for Adult Mental Defectives which was started in February 1952, has been a very successful venture. There were 83 patients on the register at the end of the year with a staff of one Supervisor and six instructors.

The patients receive a minimum of 5/- per week pocket money ; and are given a free mid-day meal, and are transported to and from the centre by special buses which pick them up at collecting points near their homes. They work a five-day week from Monday to Friday from 9.15 a.m. to 4.15 p.m. daily. They also receive four weeks paid holiday per year.

The male patients are taught shoe-repairing, woodwork, such as toys, barrows, see-saws, rocking horses, bedside lockers, cupboards, etc., and many forms of general handcrafts including leatherwork, weaving, rug making, basket making, canework, wiredrawn brushes, etc.

The female patients concentrate on embroidery, but also do most other forms of handcrafts.

When one considers that most of the patients are of low or medium grade intelligence the standard of handcrafts done is very high. The improvement in this standard two full year's training has been remarkable. The patients have also benefited psychologically, being more settled and happy. For many of them it has meant all the difference between sitting alone doing nothing, to companionship with their own kind, and work to do within their own physical and mental capacity. The general atmosphere of the centre is one of happiness and contentment. Parents report too that their behaviour at home is much improved by attendance at the centre.

About 30 pairs of boots and shoes are repaired weekly for the Welfare Services Department, the Children's Department and for some of the special residential schools. Wooden toys, cupboards, etc., are made for Day Nurseries and for other departments.

A very successful Open Day and sale of work was held in November when parents and other interested people were given an opportunity of seeing the trainees at work and an excellent display of finished articles, most of which could be bought.

The trainees and staff attended a special Harvest Thanksgiving Festival Service held at St. Luke's Church and conducted by the Rev. A. Perry, to whom our thanks are due.

The report of the Inspector of the Board of Control was satisfactory.

PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED DURING 1953

TABLE 1

	Under Age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F
1. <i>Particulars of Cases reported during 1953</i>				
(a) Cases at 31st December ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with."				
Action taken on reports by—				
(i) Local Education Authorities on children				
(1) While at school or liable to attend school	7	7	—	—
(2) On leaving special schools ..	—	—	—	—
(3) On leaving ordinary schools	8	9	—	—
(ii) Police or by Courts	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other sources	—	2	3	1
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st December as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground ..	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases reported, but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December and thus excluded from (a) or (b) ..	—	—	—	—
Total number of cases reported during this year	15	18	3	1

	Males	Females	Total
2. <i>Disposal of Cases reported during the year</i>			
(a) Cases ascertained to be "Subject to be dealt with."			
(i) Placed under statutory Supervision	18	18	36
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ..	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "places of safety" ..	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Institutions ..	—	1	1
(v) Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
(b) Those not at present "subject to be dealt with."			
(i) Placed under voluntary Supervision	1	—	1
(ii) Later found not to be defective ..	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
(iv) Action unnecessary	—	—	—
Total ..	18	19	37

PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ON THE REGISTER ON
1ST JANUARY, 1954

TABLE 2

	Males	Females	Total
1. "Subject to be dealt with."			
(a) In certified Institutions	171	167	338
(b) Under Guardianship	1	2	3
(c) Under Statutory Supervision ..	160	141	301
2. Certified Defectives but not yet "subject to be dealt with."			
(a) Under voluntary supervision ..	—	—	—
(b) Other cases	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	332	310	642

AMBULANCE SERVICE

General Remarks

The statistics for 1954 show that the demand for ambulance transport is still on the increase; and no sign of a stable peak level is yet to be seen.

During the year, 78,203 patients were carried, an increase of 5,306 on last year, when the figure was 72,897.

The number of miles covered by service vehicles also showed an increase over last year by 10,247. Miles covered for this year were 389,972 as against 379,725 last year.

The average miles per patient was 4·9 as against 5·2 of last year.

Personnel

The number of operational staff at the end of the year was 52, the same as last year.

Ambulance Officer	..	..	1
Duty Officer	..	..	1
Section Leaders	..	..	3
Dep. Section Leaders		..	3
Driver Attendants	..	..	44
			—
TOTAL	..		52
			—

Vehicles

One new vehicle, an Austin car, was obtained during the year. This vehicle is to replace a small Vauxhall car which has served its usefulness to the service, and is to be disposed of shortly.

At the end of the year, the service vehicle strength was as follows:—

- 8 Bedford Ambulances
- 3 Austin Ambulances
- 3 Bedford Sitting Ambulances
- 1 Austin Sitting Case Ambulance
- 1 Morris Sitting Case Ambulance
- 2 Daimler Ambulances
- 2 Cars, 4-seaters (Vauxhalls)
- 4 Cars, 6-seaters (Austins)

Training

Facilities for training in First Aid were made available at the Ambulance Station for operational staff on one evening each week throughout the year. During the September-December period, in addition to First Aid training; talks on kindred subjects, having some bearing on the types of cases ambulance staff may be called upon to deal with during their normal duties were also arranged.

Long Distance Travel

The fullest use continues to be made of rail transport where patients have to be conveyed over long journeys.

During this year, arrangements were made for 81 patients to be transported by rail; a decrease on last years figures of 20. In all instances the comfort and welfare of the patient is the main consideration.

Ambulance Station

Interior structural alterations were completed to the Administrative Section of the Station. It is anticipated that the Lord Mayor will visit the Station to make an inspection, and to present the "Safe Driving Awards" due to accident free drivers of ambulance service vehicles.

Analgesia

During the year, 1,259 requests were received from local midwives for gas and air machines which are stored and maintained at the Ambulance Station, as compared with 1,635 calls made during last year.

Each outfit, after use, is collected and returned to the Ambulance Station where it is checked and cleansed and placed in readiness for further use. The outfits are inspected by a British Oxygen technician every three months when any defects are rectified.

Regional Competition

An open competition was held at Shrewsbury in September, for ambulance crews. The Stoke-on-Trent crew was successful in obtaining third place, a noteworthy achievement, as only two points separated them from the winners.

Other teams competing represented Shropshire, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Smethwick, Staffordshire, and Coventry.

Summary of Work Carried Out by Ambulance Service 1954

Number of patients carried—78,203.

Monthly totals :—

January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,604
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,458
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,413
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,564
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,954
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,488
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,369
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,904
September		..	..	..	..	..	..	6,145
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,432
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,906
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,966
TOTAL								78,203

Types of Cases :—

Street Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	664
Street Illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
Works Accidents		..	..	..	..	..	322
Works Illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Home Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	375
Home Illness	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Maternity Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,920
Infectious	..	..	..	..	..	..	325
Other Emergency and Urgent Cases				..	..	..	4,039
Other Cases Carried		..	..	..	..	..	70,062
TOTAL							78,203

Total mileage covered—389,972

Monthly Totals :—

January	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,462
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,530
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,598
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,317
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,588
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,246
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,727
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,608
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,482
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,457
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,865
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,092
TOTAL							389,972

Yearly Totals

		<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Average M.P.P.</i>
July 5th to Dec.				
31st, 1948	..	9,287	83,972	9·0
1949	..	33,993	275,465	8·1
1950	..	46,841	308,111	6·5
1951	..	57,524	342,709	5·9
1952	..	63,798	360,082	5·6
1953	..	72,897	379,725	5·2
1954	..	78,203	389,972	4·9
		362,543	2,104,036	5·9

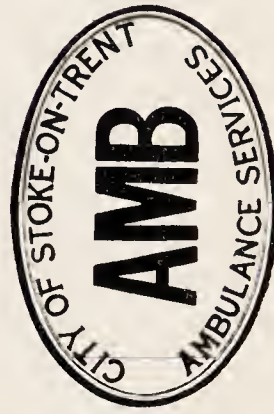
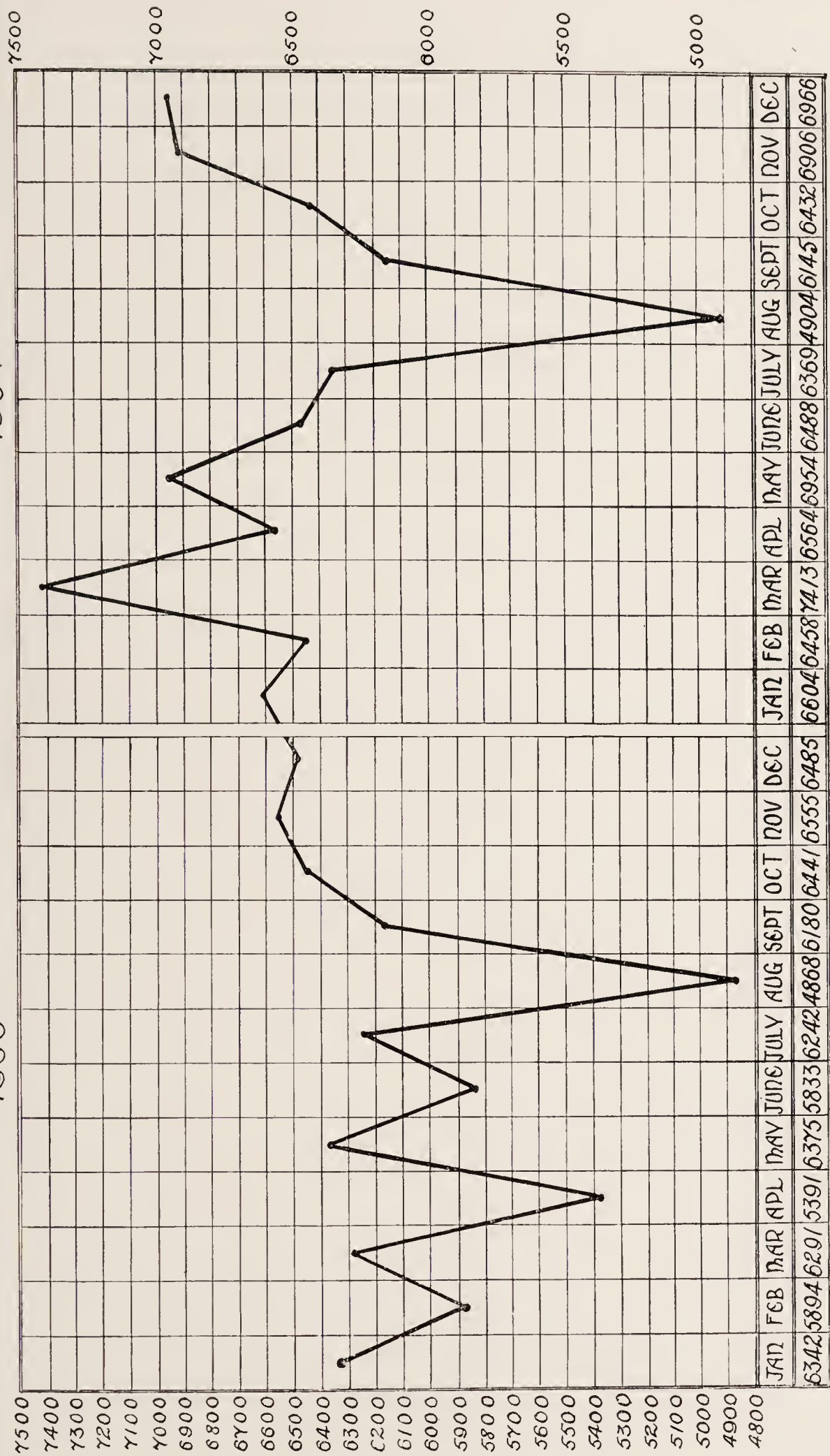
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
AV. MILES PER ACRES	32693	30541	31355	29919	34046	31425	32622	28103	31026	32465	32147	33383
AV. MILES PER ACRES	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1

MILEAGE



COVERED

MONTHLY PROGRESS CHART OF PATIENTS CARRIED 1954



PATIENTS

CARRIED

PART 4

NURSING HOMES

CREMATORIUM

PUBLIC MORTUARY

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

NURSING HOMES

Staffordshire Nurses Institution, Stamer House Convalescent and Rest Home, Oxford Street, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent is registered under Section 187 of the Public Health Act 1936 as a Nursing Home to accommodate eighteen persons. Regular inspections of this Nursing Home are carried out by the officers concerned.

CREMATION

The Stoke-on-Trent Crematorium is under the management of the City Council and is situated in the grounds of the Carmountside Cemetery on the main Stoke-on-Trent to Leek Road.

During 1954, 1,523 cremations were carried out, as compared with 1,417 in 1953. During the same period, 2,199 interments took place in the City Cemeteries as compared with 2,199 in 1953.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The only Public Mortuary in use is situated at Hinde Street, Hanley. During 1954, 259 bodies were received at the Mortuary and 193 Post Mortems carried out.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

There were no proceedings taken under Section 47 of these Acts during the year.

PART 5

SANITARY SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

RAINFALL

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report on

GENERAL SANITATION, HOUSING, SMOKE ABATEMENT, FACTORIES, SHOPS ACTS, CANAL BOATS, DISINFECTION, DISINFESTATION, RODENT CONTROL, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, FOOD SAMPLING, MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION, ETC., ETC.

Sanitary Inspection of the District

During the year, 13,580 nuisances were dealt with as compared with 12,109 in 1953 and 19,382 inspections, revisits, etc., were made.

INSPECTIONS

Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	326
Overcrowding (special enquiries)			..	..	..	..	152
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,235
Structural Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,448
Other Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,059
Total number of houses inspected							5,220

Total number of houses in which defects were found	..	3,945
Total number of defects found	..	17,201

REVISITS AND SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

In respect of nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	9,784
In respect of Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	293
In respect of other causes	..	..	..	..	..	2,821
Appointments kept	..	..	..	..	..	1,264

COMPLAINTS

During the year, 4,768 complaints were received, of which 549 were unfounded.

585 Complaints relating to dangerous structures, street paving, gas and water leakages, and other matters were referred to the Departments concerned.

Table of Sanitary Defects

<i>Nuisances</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Verminous Houses	11	4
Dirty	8	11
Damp and Dilapidations	3,100	2,175
Want of, and Defective Spouting	1,797	1,270
Defective Roofs	1,144	799
Defective Plaster	2,157	1,693
Defective Floors	522	416
Fixed and Defective Windows	1,356	946
Water Supply—Defects	59	65
Defective Drainage	161	140
Stopped Drains	721	503
Want of Drainage	19	9
Want of Sink	9	19
Defective Sink or Waste	266	227
Bath, Lavatory and Sink Pipes Untrapped	3	3
Septic Tanks Defective	2	—
Privies Defective	—	30
Defective W.W.C's	165	52
Defective W.C. Structures	479	430
Defective W.C. Fittings	975	826
Want of Water Supply to W.C's	349	290
No Flushing Apparatus to W.C's	8	9
Dirty Closet Apartment and Pans	9	19
Defective Yard and Passage Paving	115	23
Unpaved Surfaces	6	1
Accumulations	63	44
Manure Receptacles, Defective or Required	—	—
Keeping of Animals, etc.	4	7
Other Nuisances	72	43
TOTAL	13,580	*10,124

*This figure includes defects previously reported.

INSPECTION OF DRAINAGE WORK

Reconstructed Drains	513
In respect of repairs	40
Visits in connection with drainage work and conversions, etc.	4,841

DRAIN TESTS MADE FOLLOWING					<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
Complaints					104	39
Infectious Diseases					—	—
Reconstructed Drains					520	34
Repaired Drains					50	11
Other Purposes					94	7
TOTALS					768	91

Other Special Inspections

<i>Purpose</i>					<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Number of Contraventions and Defects</i>	
						<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Common Lodging House					9	3	3
Marine Stores					5	—	7
Theatres, etc.					24	38	16
Public Conveniences					25	1	3
Common Yards, Courts, etc.					9	—	—
Marl Pits, Pit Shafts, Tips					30	3	3
Wells and Springs					1	—	—
Pig Keeping					13	1	1
Pet Shops					55	9	—
Schools					3	6	—
Rag Flock Act					2	6	—
Stables					3	—	2
Public Baths					3	—	—
TOTALS					182	67	35

Statutory Notices and Legal Proceedings

In addition to preliminary notices, 3,122 Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1928.

Proceedings were instituted in 137 cases during the year, and work was carried out by the Public Works Department in default of statutory notices in 271 cases.

Table of Statutory Notices Served

							<i>Notices Served</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936							
Section 39	Provision of Drainage, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	783
Section 40	Soil Pipe and Vent Shafts	..	..	..	..	..	7
Section 44	Insufficient Closet accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	2
Section 45	Defective Closet accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	619
Section 47	Conversions	..	..	..	..	..	186
Section 56	Unpaved Yards	..	..	..	..	..	57
Section 93	Statutory Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	1,244
SHOPS ACT, 1950							
Section 38	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Section 37	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
STOKE-ON-TRENT ACT, 1928							
Section 32	Stopped and Defective Drains	..	..	..	..	..	220
FACTORY ACT, 1937							
Section 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL							3,122

INSPECTIONS UNDER SHOPS ACT, 1950

The duties carried out by this department relate only to arrangements for the Health and Comfort of Shop Workers.

							<i>Contraventions</i>	
							<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
VENTILATION								
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
HEATING								
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—

							<i>Contraventions</i>	
							<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
LIGHTING								
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
WASHING FACILITIES								
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
MEALS FACILITIES								
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Unsuitable	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
SEATS FOR FEMALES								
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Notices	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8
GENERAL DISREPAIR	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
CLEANLINESS	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	29
DRAINAGE								
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
OTHER NUISANCES	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION								
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
Not Separate for Sexes	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Unsuitable or Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	16
Badly Lighted	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Badly Ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Without fasteners to doors	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4
Dirty Condition	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	28
TOTALS							354	133
Number of Inspections							465	
Number of Re-inspections							302	
Other Visits							19	

Statutory Notices—Served 3 : Abated 3.

Common Lodging Houses

There is one registered Common Lodging House in the City, namely, the Salvation Army Hostel for men at Stoke, which has accommodation for 109 beds.

The premises are conducted in a satisfactory manner, nine inspections were made during the year, three contraventions were found.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES AND WASTE WATER CLOSETS TO WATER CLOSETS

(PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 47)

Privies

As a result of certain improvements having been made to the sewerage system in Bemmersley a limited number of privies have been converted into water closets.

No further progress has been made, however, in the conversion of privies still remaining in the outlying areas of Linehouses and Packmoor. There are 286 privies in these areas and the conversions cannot be proceeded with until satisfactory sewerage arrangements have been provided.

Waste Water Closets

A scheme for the conversion of Waste Water Closets was approved by the Minister of Health in September, 1950, and sanction has already been given to expend £40,000.

By the end of 1954, the position was as follows:—

Number of conversions completed during the year	..	481			
Total number completed	..	..	..	..	.. 2,144
					£ s. d.
Total Cost	..	..	..	..	79,764 2 0
Cost to Owner	..	..	..	..	45,705 16 0
Cost to Corporation	..	..	..	..	34,058 5 0
Average Cost Per Conversion	..	..	..	..	37 0 0

NOTE:—The figure of £79,764 2 0 includes additional work to which the Corporation does not contribute.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS, SLUM CLEARANCE AND INDIVIDUAL DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF UNFIT HOUSES

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 came into force during the year, the purpose of which was to make further provision for the clearance and redevelopment of areas of unfit housing accommodation and for securing or promoting the reconditioning and maintenance of houses; and otherwise to amend the enactment relating to housing, the exercise of certain powers relating to land, and rent control.

Probably one of the most important clauses in this new Act is with regard to the Standard of Fitness for human habitation, in which it is provided that regard shall be had to the condition of the house in respect of such matters as repair, stability, damp, lighting, ventilation, drainage, food storage, etc. The purpose of this is to make clear what are the relevant matters, and the only relevant matters, to be considered in deciding whether a house is fit or not.

A directive from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government asked for local authorities to proceed as quickly as possible with Slum Clearance and during the year, fourteen clearance areas affecting 532 houses have been represented.

The following is a tabulated list of areas represented during the year:—

<i>Area No.</i>	<i>Situation of Area</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Date Represented</i>
Longton 33..	Heathcote Road	414	9th July, 1954
Longton 34..	Heathcote Road	9	9th July, 1954
Tunstall 31..	Linehouses	4	23rd September, 1954
Burslem 36..	Sneyd Street	25	23rd September, 1954
Longton 35..	Hackett Place	34	21st October, 1954
Stoke 21 ..	Flash Lane	6	18th November, 1954
Hanley 44 ..	Stafford Lane	3	18th November, 1954
Hanley 45 ..	Stafford Street	6	18th November, 1954
Tunstall 32..	Butterfield Place	10	16th December, 1954
Burslem 37..	Sneyd Street	6	16th December, 1954
Longton 36..	Caroline Street	4	16th December, 1954
Longton 37..	Caroline Street	5	16th December, 1954
Longton 38..	Caroline Street	3	16th December, 1954
Longton 39..	Caroline Street	3	16th December, 1954

Ninety applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Acts were received, and a certificate was issued in each case.

Housing Repair and Demolition, etc.

Housing repairs were dealt with through the medium of the Public Health Act, 1936, and only in special cases was action taken under the Housing Act, 1936.

During the year, 242 Demolition Orders and 48 Closing Orders were made in respect of individual houses unfit for human habitation, and 30 undertakings accepted in lieu of Demolition Orders.

Further progress has been made in the re-housing of families from confirmed Clearance Areas, 13 families were re-housed during the year, but there are still 77 families waiting to be re-housed. Fifteen houses have been demolished and the sites cleared.

Families re-housed by the Corporation to abate statutory overcrowding :—139.

1. INSPECTION

(a) (i)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	844
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	844
(b) (i)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	..	747
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	747
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. .. .	747
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.. ..	89
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses found in a fit state	.. ..	8
(f)	Number of inspections under Part III of Housing Act, 1936 (Clearance Areas)	.. .. .	620
(g)	Number of inspections under Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	.. .. .	90
(h)	Number of inspections under Section 51	.. .. .	—

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers	92
---	----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

(a) Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(i) By Owners	—
(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(b) Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 Housing Act, 1936.	
(i) Demolition Orders made	242
(ii) Undertakings accepted	30
(iii) Closing Orders made	30
(iv) Informal Undertakings	—
(c) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :— Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(i) by Owners	182
(ii) by Local Authority in default of Owners	25
(d) Proceedings under Section 10 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :— Closing Orders made	18

4. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES

	<i>In Progress</i>	<i>Demolished</i>
(a) Clearance Areas	—	3
(b) Compulsory Purchase Areas	10	12
(c) Individual Unfit Houses	80	142

Revisits in respect of Statutory Notices served under the Housing Act, 1936, and Public Health Act, 1936	1,411
Appointments	209
Defects remedied	998
Visits in respect of Clearance Areas, etc.	1,347

Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Areas

Table showing present position of areas included in the five year programme commenced in 1933 :—

	<i>Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Part II</i>		<i>Total</i>
Total No. of Areas	162	—	162
No. of Houses confirmed by Ministry	3,773	104	3,877
Population	17,131	389	17,520
Total number of Families	4,213	115	4,328
Total number of Families rehoused..	4,172	79	4,251
Total Houses Demolished	3,632	53	3,685
*Total Houses Standing Vacant ..	102	20	122
Total No. of Houses still occupied ..	40	30	70
Total No. of Families to be rehoused	41	36	77

*(10 houses in course of demolition)

Demolition Orders and Closing Orders in Operation

	<i>Demolition Orders</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>
Tunstall	35	9
Burslem	27	24
Hanley	161	67
Stoke	29	40
Fenton	53	32
Longton	91	25
	<hr/> 396 <hr/>	<hr/> 197 <hr/>

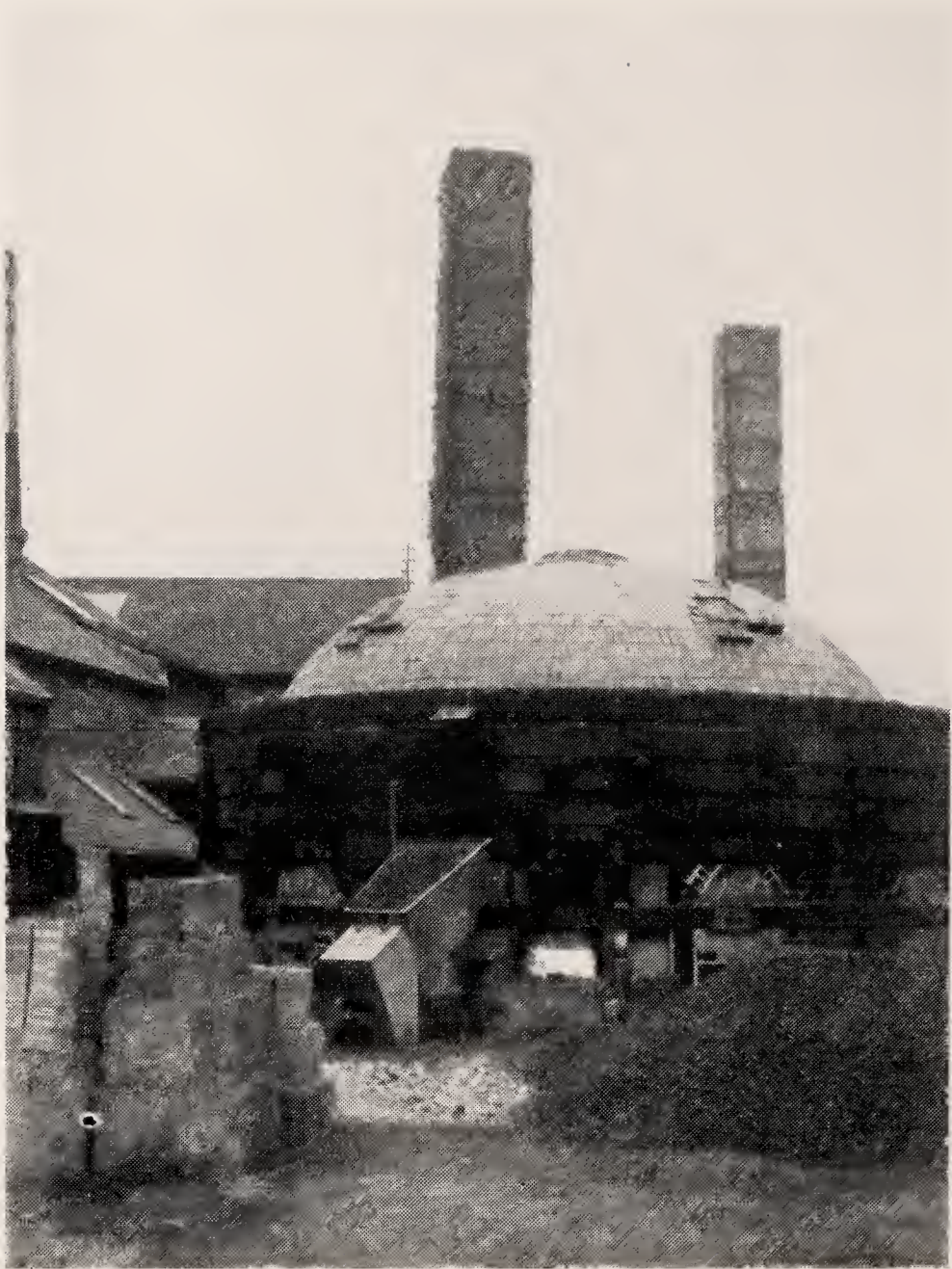
Overcrowding Provisions—Housing Act, 1936

During the year there were 107 complaints of overcrowding and of these 86 were certified as overcrowded in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936. 139 Families were rehoused by the Corporation to abate overcrowding.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, HOUSING ACT, 1949

There was a marked increase in the number of applications for improvement grants under the Housing Act, 1949. 386 Inspections were made as compared with 103 for the previous year.

The number of improvement grants completed was 91 as compared with 4 for the previous year.



Intermittent beehive kiln in process
of firing red heavy clay goods by
mechanical stoking



Intermittent beehive kiln in process
of firing blue heavy clay goods by
hand stoking

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, ABATEMENT OF SMOKE, GRIT, FUMES, NOISE, ETC.

By the installation during the year of further gas and electrically fired ovens and kilns at local pottery factories, the elimination of intermittently coal-fired ovens and kilns continues with a corresponding reduction in smoke emission.

The trend has been towards the intermittent kiln instead of the continuous type, particularly those electrically fired. These kilns have been adapted to the firing of china ware in the bisque stage. The perfecting of these kilns should help in smoke abatement as it will enable small pottery firms to adopt a smokeless method of firing which was not previously available owing to the large space necessary for a tunnel kiln. The appended table has been revised to include all intermittent electrically fired kilns now in use, including eighteen installed this year.

There are about 250 pottery factories, large and small, in the City that have or have had intermittent ovens and kilns fired by coal, of these, approximately 20 per cent. have completely changed to smokeless methods of firing, 50 per cent. have made a partial change-over and 30 per cent. have not made any change.

Although gas and electricity has been adapted to many ancillary processes in the pottery industry where coal was formerly used, its adaption to the calcining of flints has made little progress. Many complaints are received of nuisances arising from these kilns, the smoke from which, although not dark in colour, is troublesome because of its acrid odour.

Further advance has been made in the reduction of atmospheric pollution in the City by the introduction of electricity for motive power in the place of steam boiler plants, and the substitution of mechanical stokers for hand firing.

In the heavy clay industry the installation of mechanical stokers to bee-hive ovens firing red floor quarries is being proceeded with. Experiments are also being carried out in the firing of blue goods in ovens equipped with mechanical stokers.

The colliery spoil banks in the City have been kept under close observation. The spoil bank that was extensively on fire last year has been brought completely under control.

In dealing with complaints of the emission of smoke, grit, dust, fumes, excessive noise and vibration, including routine surveys, 1,415 observations were taken and 1,407 inspections of plant were carried out during the year. During these inspections of plant a great deal of time has been spent in giving advice to stokers and firemen which in many cases has proved of great value. The course for stokers and firemen in boiler house practice held at the North Staffordshire Technical College was well attended. It is hoped that more men will take advantage of this course as, by doing so, they will improve the status of their job and make a useful contribution to smoke abatement.

The final report by the Government Air Pollution Committee was published towards the end of the year and certain recommendations were made. It is hoped that some of these recommendations may find expression in new legislation.

Table Showing Progress Made in the Installation of Smokeless Methods of Firing Continuous and Intermittent Ovens and Kilns in the Pottery Industry

PROGRESSIVE FIGURES FOR YEARS :																								
Ovens and Kilns Fired by	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	
Electricity ..	11	12	13	15	18	22	26	28	29	29	29	29	29	30	41	52	69	78	93	103	111	118	275*	
Producer Gas	—	—	30	34	35	29	26	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	10	10	7	7	5	9	
Town's Gas...	4	5	11	18	36	53	67	75	75	81	83	84	84	89	104	126	143	165	192	223	236	247	258	
Crude Oil ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	6	7	6	5	
PROGRESSIVE TOTAL ..	15	17	54	67	90	104	119	127	128	134	136	137	137	143	169	202	226	256	299	339	361	376	547	

*This figure has been revised to include all intermittent kilns in use including 18 installed during the year

Table Showing Action Taken with Regard to Smoke Abatement
and other Nuisances

	Potteries		Brick and Tile Works		Collieries		Other Premises	
Complaints Received								
Smoke	33		1		1		23	
Grit and Dust	7		—		1		16	
Fumes	3		1		—		13	
Noise and Vibration	6		—		—		20	
Burning Spoil Banks	—		—		—		—	
Totals	49		2		2		72	
	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance
Observations for Smoke								
Boiler Stacks	57	209	—	2	2	33	7	94
Oven Stacks	43	360	3	27	—	—	—	—
Kiln Stacks	7	58	—	5	—	—	4	35
Other Stacks	4	11	—	—	—	—	2	25
Other Observations								
For Grit and Dust	8	43	—	—	1	2	11	95
For Fumes	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	86
For Noise and Vibration	2	34	—	—	—	—	4	71
For Burning Spoil Banks	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
For Other Purposes	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	29
Totals	122	753	3	34	3	37	28	435
Inspections								
Of Boilers	121		1		12		18	
Of Ovens	163		32		—		2	
Of Kilns	35		8		—		23	
Of Other Installations	11		—		—		9	
For Grit and Dust	44		—		22		163	
For Fumes	24		—		—		134	
For Noise and Vibration	18		—		—		61	
For Burning Spoil Banks	—		—		12		1	
For Other Purposes	138		4		—		351	
Totals	554		45		46		762	
Interviews								
Owners or Occupiers	17		2		—		37	
Managers, Engineers and Firemen	473		35		22		192	
Other Persons	158		8		31		353	
Totals	648		45		53		583	

Smoke Abatement and Other Nuisances—*Cont.*

	Potteries	Brick and Tile Works	Collieries	Other Premises
Demonstrations in Firing				
Boilers	11	—	—	—
Kilns	—	—	—	—
Ovens	2	—	—	—
Other Installations ..	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	—	—	—
Warning & Statutory Notices Served				
Smoke	122	3	3	12
Grit and Dust	7	—	—	9
Fumes	—	—	—	—
Noise and Vibration ..	—	—	—	1
Totals	129	3	3	22

Repairs, Improvements and Alterations Carried Out

Boiler Plant	9	Smoke Consumers	3
Flues	2	Steam Jets	—
Chimney Stacks	1	Fans	—
Kiln Furnaces	3	Ovens and Kilns Demolished ..	—
Ovens	24	Grit and Dust Prevention ..	7
Ventilators	—	Noise and Vibration	7
Fuel	8	Mechanical Stokers	49
Firing	119	Fumes Emission Prevention ..	1

Improvements in firing practice following advice to firemen were effected in a large number of cases, but many of these prove to be only of a temporary nature, unless constant supervision is maintained.

FACTORIES ACT

Prescribed Particulars, etc., on the Administration of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 of the Factories Act, 1937 enforced by the Local Authority

(Form 572)

	Factories (Mechanical)		Factories (Non Mech.)		Workplaces		Total	
Visits Paid	1,004		68		79		1,151	
Defects	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Lighting ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition of Floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage to Floors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition of Walls ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Condition of Ceilings ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Defects in Drainage ..	4	9	—	—	—	—	4	9
Other Nuisances ..	5	2	—	—	—	—	5	2
Sanitary Accommodation:								
Insufficient ..	24	21	—	—	—	—	24	21
Unsuitable or Defective	180	181	5	1	7	2	192	184
Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Badly lighted ..	61	73	2	2	1	—	64	75
Badly ventilated ..	29	23	3	1	1	—	33	24
Without fasteners to doors..	95	121	1	1	1	—	97	122
Dirty condition ..	136	146	3	1	5	1	144	148
Foul or defective urinals	36	33	1	—	1	—	38	33
Want of Indicators ..	66	53	—	—	—	—	66	53
Inadequate Screening	14	10	1	—	2	—	17	10
Directly Communicating	15	14	—	1	1	—	16	15
TOTAL ..	666	686	20	7	19	3	705	696

During the year, new or additional sanitary accommodation was provided at 12 factories, and plans were approved by the City Council for new or additional sanitary accommodation at 40 factories.

Complaints received from H.M. Inspector ..	..	..	..	48
Complaints complied with ..	..	..	..	47
Complaints in hand ..	..	..	..	1

PART I OF THE ACT

I. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority ..	482	68	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,569	1,004	14	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	2,051	1,072	16	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	<i>No. of cases in which defects were found</i>			
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—				
(a) Insufficient	24	28	—	3
(b) Unsuitable or defective	649	657	—	42
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	3
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	13	11	—	—
TOTALS ..	687	696	—	48

SECTION 8 (3)

Table of Mechanical and Non-mechanical factories at present on the register :—

						<i>Mechanical</i>	<i>Non-Mechanical</i>
Tunstall	..	..	..	..	..	131	69
Burslem	..	..	..	..	..	330	77
Hanley	..	..	..	..	..	471	168
Stoke	..	..	..	..	..	213	62
Fenton	..	..	..	..	..	155	41
Longton	..	..	..	..	..	269	65
						<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL						1,569	482
						<hr/>	<hr/>

PART VIII of the ACT—OUTWORKERS

Number of Out-workers on the August list was 4 (Wearing Apparel) ; These were inspected and found satisfactory.

Canal Boat Inspections

During the year, 45 Canal Boats have been inspected. The accommodation provided was for 139 persons, being an average of 3·0 persons per boat.

The number in occupation was 110 persons, being 38 males, 33 females, and 39 children, or an average of 2·44 per boat ; representing 34·5% males ; 30·% females ; 35·5% children.

Of the 39 children found on the Boats, 24 (13 boys and 11 girls) were over five years of age, and therefore, of school age.

The registered accommodation on these 45 boats was as follows :—

41 boats to carry three persons.

4 boat to carry four persons.

In twelve instances, a pair of Canal Boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance).

Infringements of Acts and Regulations

(a)	Registration	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(b)	Notification of change of Master	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(c)	Certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(d)	Marking	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(e)	Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(f)	Separation of sexes	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(g)	Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(h)	Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(i)	Painting	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(j)	Water Vessel	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(k)	Removal of bilge water	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(l)	Other defects or dilapidations	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(m)	Notification of Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(n)	Admittance of Inspector	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL								3

Notices were served in 3 cases for infringements and no legal proceedings were taken under the Acts and Regulations during this period. No cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year.

There are at present on the register 51 Canal Boats known to be working.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION SERVICES

Disinfection

Table showing disinfection following infectious disease, etc.:—

No. of Rooms disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	676
No. of Hospital Wards disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	13
No. of Schools disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of Day Nurseries disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total number of Articles of Clothing, etc. disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	4,247

Disinfestation

(ERADICATION OF BED BUGS, COCKROACHES, STEAM FLIES, ETC.)

Specially trained operators are engaged in this service and treatments have been successfully carried out by the use of fumigants and D.D.T. compounds in liquid and powder form.

The houses and household effects of new tenants for Council Houses are inspected and where necessary disinfestation of the house, furniture, clothes, etc., is carried out.

		<i>Total No. of visits</i>
No. of Private Houses treated	.. 548	675
No. of Council Houses treated	.. 229	518
No. of Factory Premises treated	70	976

In addition to the disinfestation of dwelling-houses, all Corporation Buildings (Offices, Market, Town Halls, etc.), and a large number of factories, bakehouses, food premises, etc., are under contract for periodic treatment and supervision by the Disinfestation Staff.

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Infestation in the City is well under control. Industrial and business premises, many of which are under contract, have been periodically inspected and treated.

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

No. of visits to premises	..	..	..	..	15,080
No. of interviews and appointments	..	..	..	..	117
No. of other inspections	..	..	..	..	170
No. of premises where rat proofing recommended	..	..	..	..	220
No. of premises where rat proofing carried out	..	..	..	..	220
Total weight of prebait laid in ozs.	..	..	..	..	25,806
Total weight of prebait taken in ozs.	..	..	..	..	7,872
Total weight of poison bait laid in ozs.	..	..	..	..	36,154
Total weight of poison bait taken in ozs.	..	..	..	..	3,739
Estimated kill (Rats and Mice)	..	..	..	..	14,589
No. of Bodies seen (Rats and Mice)	..	..	..	..	3,519
Defective Drains found	..	..	..	..	56
Drains repaired	..	..	..	..	53
Drain test made—36 positive, 69 negative.					
No. of Dak Boards laid	..	..	..	..	5,752

Rat Infestations of Sewers

During the year, 1,723 sewer manholes were treated.

Following the test baitings, maintenance treatments first and second periods were carried out and 3,522 pre-baits and 1,000 poison baits were laid.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951 THE RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS REGULATIONS, 1951

The following samples were taken during the year:—

Washed Flock	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cotton Felt	..	..	..	..	..	3
Teased Coir Fibre	..	..	..	..	..	1
New Coir and New Sisal Fibre	..	..	..	..	..	1

One of the samples of Rag Flock was an informal sample and did not conform to the standard prescribed by the above Regulations. A subsequent sample taken from the same manufacturer complied with the standards.

All the other samples satisfied the requirements of the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Offensive Trades

Number of premises on the register, 31st December, 1954:—30.

Number of premises on the register, 31st December, 1953:—31.

List of Classifications of Registered Trades

Bone Burners	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tripe Boilers ..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Gut Scrapers ..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fat Melters and Extractors..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hide and Skin Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	5
						<hr/> 30 <hr/>

The premises in all cases are maintained in compliance with the provisions of the Bye-laws applicable to each particular trade.

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Ten samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

Bone Meal	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meat and Bone Meal	..	..	..	..	..	1
Layers Mash	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fish Meal Fertiliser	..	..	..	..	..	1
Steamed Bone Meal ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sulphate of Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dried Blood ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sulphate of Lime	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fish Guano	..	..	..	..	..	1
Basic Slag	..	..	..	..	..	1

A letter of warning was sent to the vendor of the sample of Layers Mash for failing to give to the purchaser a statutory statement in accordance with the Act.

The form of statement respecting the sample of Fish Meal Fertiliser relating to Nitrogen was incorrect. A letter was sent to the manufacturers who replied "that this form of statement is no longer given. A single figure only is expressed on all warranties on invoices we have sent out over the past few months." They further stated that the upper and lower levels were given in all good faith and were surprised to learn that the Nitrogen level was not within their figures. Under these circumstances it was decided to take no further action in the matter.

The statement relating to the sample of Superphosphate of Lime was incorrect. It should have stated *soluble* Phosphoric Acid. The matter was taken up with the retailer and wholesaler who have taken steps to see that the full details are given in future.

The amount of oil in the sample of Fish Guano was 3·0% more than the amount stated, this difference being in excess of the limits of variation. Since the Statutory Statement of the article was in the form prescribed for a feeding stuff the Agricultural Analyst was of the opinion that this article should be called "Fish Meal" rather than "Fish Guano." This matter was taken up with the manufacturers who agreed to amend the Statutory Statement to cover the sale of their product as a fertiliser.

With regard to the sample of Basic Slag it was reported by the Agricultural Analyst that the amount that will pass through the prescribed sieve was 16 per cent. more than the amount stated and this difference exceeds the limits of variation. The manufacturers were informed of the matter, and after discussions between the manager of the firm and a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries it was decided that representations should be made to the Ministry regarding a possible amendment of the Regulations to allow for this "extra" fineness in the case of Basic Slag.

All other samples were satisfactory.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Sixty-nine samples of Public Swimming Baths water were taken for bacteriological examination with results as follows:—

62 samples were satisfactory.

7 samples were unsatisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The number of samples taken for analysis and submitted to the Public Analyst during the year was as follows:—

Total number of samples submitted for analysis					Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
							Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
2	Almonds, ground .. ..	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Almond, Marzipan .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	—	1
1	Apricot Nectar .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Beans .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Beans, Baked .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Beans in Tomato Sauce ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Beetroot .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Bicarbonate of Soda B.P. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Bicarbonate of Soda B.P., Crystalline .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Black Treacle .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Brisling, Silver .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Borax, Purified B.P... ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Butter .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	2	—
4	Butter, National .. ..	..	..	..	4	—	4	—
8	Butter, Danish .. ..	..	..	..	8	—	8	—
2	Butter Drops .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	—
2	Butter Crunch .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	2	—
1	Buta Drops .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter Drops, Old English ..	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter Fingers .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	1
1	Butter Mints, Dairy .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter Mints, Old English ..	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter, Peanut .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
3	Butterscotch .. ..	..	..	..	3	—	2	1
1	Butterscotch Dessert Flavour and Colour Compound .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cake Flour .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cherry Preserve .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cherry Syrup .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Chicklet .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Chocolate, Drinking .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Chicken, Minced .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Chicken Slices .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Coffee and Chicory .. ..	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
6	Coffee and Chicory Essence ..	..	..	..	—	6	6	—
1	Coffee and Chicory Essence Preserved .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Coffee, Nu-caf .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cornflour .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cordial, Lime Juice .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Cordial, Ginger .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Crab, Dressed .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cream Powder, Synthetic ..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Cream, Thick .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	—	2
65	Carried forward ..	..	..	..	28	37	60	5

Total number of samples submitted for analysis					Results of Analysis	
					Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
65	Brought forward	..	28	37	60	5
1	Cream, Double	.. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Crush, Orange	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Crush, Lemon	.. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Crystallized Jelly, Orange and Lemon Slices	.. ..	—	1	1	—
2	Custard Powder	.. ..	—	2	2	—
2	Dripping	.. ..	—	2	2	—
1	Extract of Beef	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Fishcakes	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Fish Paste, Kipper	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Flavouring, Almond	.. ..	—	1	1	—
2	Flour, Self-raising	.. ..	—	2	2	—
1	Gin	.. ..	1	—	1	—
2	Glace Cherries	.. ..	—	2	2	—
1	Ginger, Preserved	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Gingerade, concentrated	.. ..	—	1	1	—
2	Golden Syrup	.. ..	—	2	2	—
1	Golden Raising Powder	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Golden Marzipan	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Grapefruit	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Grapefruit Juice	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Health Salts	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Honey	.. ..	—	1	1	—
10	Ice-Cream	.. ..	10	—	10	—
1	Ice Lollie Compound	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Iced Squares	.. ..	—	1	1	—
3	Jam, Blackcurrant, F.F.S.	.. ..	1	2	2	1
1	Jam, Damson, F.F.S.	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jam, Plum, F.F.S.	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jam, Raspberry	.. ..	—	1	1	—
2	Jam, Strawberry, F.F.S.	.. ..	—	2	2	—
4	Jelly, Table	.. ..	—	4	4	—
1	Jelly	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jelly, Table (Orange Flavour)	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jelly (Lemon Flavour)	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jelly, Red Current, F.F.S.	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Lard	.. ..	—	1	1	—
3	Lemon Curd	.. ..	—	3	3	—
1	Lemon Flavour Pie Filling	.. ..	—	1	1	—
2	Lemon Cheese	.. ..	—	2	2	—
1	Lemonade Powder	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Lemon Juice, Natural	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Liquid Paraffin, B.P.	.. ..	—	1	1	—
3	Margarine	.. ..	2	1	3	—
2	Marzipan	.. ..	—	2	2	—
172	Milk, Sterilised	.. ..	172	—	169	3
5	Milk, Accredited	.. ..	5	—	5	—
139	Milk, Pasteurised	.. ..	139	—	139	—
128	Milk, T.T. Pasteurised	.. ..	128	—	128	—
1	Milk, Malted	.. ..	—	1	1	—
580	Carried forward	..	488	92	571	9

Total number of samples submitted for analysis					Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
							Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
580	Brought forward ..				488	92	571	9
20	Milk, Tuberculin Tested	20	—	19	1			
7	Milk, T.T. Channel Island	7	—	7	—			
1	Milk, Condensed, Full Cream (Sweetened)	—	1	1	—			
6	Mincemeat	1	5	5	1			
1	Meat, Pork Luncheon	—	1	1	—			
1	Mustard, French	—	1	1	—			
4	Non-brewed Condiment	4	—	4	—			
1	Nutmeg, Ground	—	1	1	—			
1	Nut Mix	—	1	1	—			
2	Orange Quash, Ready to Drink ..	—	2	2	—			
1	Orange Drink	—	1	1	—			
1	Olive Oil	—	1	1	—			
1	Orange Juice, Concentrated ..	—	1	1	—			
6	Orange Drink.. ..	—	6	2	4			
1	Paste, Meat, Chicken and Ham ..	—	1	1	—			
1	Paste, Tongue	—	1	1	—			
1	Peas, Garden	—	1	1	—			
1	Paste, Salmon	—	1	1	—			
2	Pepper, White	—	2	2	—			
1	Peppermint	1	—	1	—			
1	Petroleum Jelly, White B.P. ..	—	1	1	—			
1	Peas, Garden	—	1	1	—			
1	Pickle	—	1	1	—			
1	Pickle, Sweet	—	1	1	—			
1	Pie Filling, Lemon Flavour ..	—	1	1	—			
1	Pineapple Juice, Pure	—	1	1	—			
1	Potato Crisps	—	1	1	—			
1	Potatoes, Prepared	—	1	1	—			
1	Pudding, Meat	—	1	1	—			
1	Pudding Mixture	—	1	—	1			
1	Pudding, Mixed, Fruit	—	1	1	—			
2	Puff, Pastry	—	2	2	—			
1	Rice, Creamed	—	1	1	—			
1	Ricci	—	1	1	—			
1	Rum, Navy	1	—	1	—			
1	Rum and Butter Sweets	1	—	1	—			
1	Saffron (Solution of Artificial Colour)	—	1	1	—			
3	Salad Cream	—	3	3	—			
1	Salmon and Cucumber Spread ..	—	1	1	—			
3	Salmon, Potted	—	3	3	—			
1	Salmon Spread	—	1	1	—			
1	Salmon Fish Cakes	—	1	1	—			
1	Sauce	—	1	1	—			
1	Sauce, Grill	—	1	1	—			
1	Sauce, Mustard	—	1	1	—			
1	Sauce, Fruit	—	1	1	—			
1	Sauce, Horseradish and Beetroot ..	—	1	1	—			
17	Sausage, Beef.. ..	17	—	15	2			
689	Carried forward ..				540	149	671	18

Total number of samples submitted for analysis					Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
							Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
689	Brought forward ..				540	149	671	18
1	Sausage, Beef, containing				1	—	1	
	Preservative							
33	Sausage, Pork				32	1	25	8
6	Sausage, Pork, containing							
	Preservative				6	—	5	1
1	Sausage, Pork, Skinless (Tinned)				—	1	1	—
2	Sausage, Pork, Preserved ..				2	—	2	—
1	Sausage, Meat, containing							
	Preservative				1	—	1	—
1	Sausage, Meat				1	—	1	—
1	Sausage, Beef and Pork				1	—	1	—
1	Scobrit				—	1	1	—
1	Scotch Broth				—	1	1	—
2	Soup, Meat				—	2	2	—
1	Spread, Rum Butter				—	1	1	—
1	Sherry, British				1	—	—	1
1	Soup, Cauliflower				—	1	1	—
1	Soup Mixture				—	1	1	—
1	Shortbread Mixture				—	1	1	—
1	Sponge Mixture, Sweetened ..				—	1	1	—
1	Steak and Kidney Pie				—	1	1	—
1	Suet and Dumpling Mixture ..				—	1	1	—
1	Spread, Samonaize, Fish				—	1	1	—
3	Spread, Cheese				—	3	3	—
1	Spread, Celery, Cheese				—	1	1	—
1	Spread, Breakfast				—	1	1	—
1	Spread, Salmon				—	1	1	—
1	Spread, Lemon, Butter & Pineapple				—	1	—	1
1	Squosh, Grapefruit				1	—	1	—
1	Squash, Orange				1	—	1	—
1	Stewed Steak				—	1	1	—
1	Strawberries in Syrup				—	1	1	—
1	Tablets, Sulphur and Yeast ..				—	1	1	—
3	Tomato Ketchup				—	3	3	—
1	Tomato Juice				—	1	1	—
1	Tomato Chutney				—	1	1	—
1	Tongue Paste				—	1	1	—
1	Veal and Ham Spread				—	1	1	—
15	Vinegar, Malt				14	1	13	2
1	Vegetable Salad with Mayonnaise				—	1	1	—
2	Whisky, Scotch				2	—	1	1
1	Wine, Blackcurrant Flavour, Non-							
	alcoholic				1	—	1	—
1	Wine, British, Cocktail				1	—	1	—
1	Wine, British, Ruby				1	—	1	—
1	Wine, British, White				1	—	1	—
1	Zinc and Castor Oil Cream ..				—	1	1	—
790					607	183	758	32

Formal Samples	..	..	..	..	..	607
Informal Samples	..	..	..	..	..	183
Number of Samples Genuine			..	..	..	758
Number of Samples Non-genuine			..	..	..	32

The average of fat in the milk samples passed as genuine was as follows:—

Quarter ending:—

31st March, 1954	..	..	..	..	..	3·60%
30th June, 1954	..	..	..	..	..	3·45%
30th September, 1954		..	..	..	..	3·66%
31st December, 1954		..	..	..	..	3·83%

The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, fixes a minimum presumptive fat standard of 3·0%.

One sample was below the presumptive standard of solids-not-fat, due to natural causes.

PRESERVATIVES IN MILK, BUTTER, SAUSAGE, JAM, ETC.

No preservatives found in milk, butter (14), crystallized jelly, orange and lemon slices (1), cherry preserve (1), coffee and chicory essence (6), damson jam (1), plum jam F.F.S. (1), tomato ketchup (3), salad cream (3), margarine (3), raspberry jam (1), pure pineapple juice (1), fruit sauce (1), black treacle (1), cornflour (1), jelly (1), marzipan (2), tomato chutney (1), orange drink (1), table jellies (2), red currant jelly F.F.S. (1), rum butter spread (1), preserved ginger (1), lemon cheese (2), lemon, butter and pineapple spread (1), golden syrup (2), custard powder (2), pork sausage (33), ice lollie compound (1), beef sausage (17), beef and pork sausage (1), soup mixture (1), sauce (1), butter drops (1), butterscotch (3), old English butter drops (1), butter crunch (2), buta drops (1), dairy butter mints (1), old English butter mints (1), pickle (1), sweet pickle (1), grill sauce (1), mustard sauce (1), strawberry jam (1), blackcurrant jam (1), lemon cheese (2), lemon curd (3), vegetable salad with mayonnaise (1), mince-meat (6), honey (1), glace cherries (1), breakfast spread (1), peppermint (1), rum and butter sweets (1).

PRESERVATIVES IN PERMISSIBLE QUANTITIES WERE FOUND IN—

- 5 Samples of orange drink 20-70 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of concentrated orange juice 295 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 6 Samples of pork sausage 215, 235, 35, 120, trace only, and 50 parts per million sulphur dioxide respectively.
- 2 Samples of beef sausage 40 and 200 parts per million sulphur dioxide respectively.
- 1 Sample of ricci 74 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 2 Samples of black currant jam 80 and 85 parts per million sulphur dioxide respectively.
- 1 Sample of meat sausage 370 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample orange crush 60 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample lime juice cordial 185 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample orange squash 228 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample British wine cocktail 170 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample grapefruit squash 95 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample lemon crush 90 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample British ruby wine 115 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample British white wine 221 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample natural lemon juice 240 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample prepared potatoes, trace only of sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample apricot nectar 160 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample glace cherries 40 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample strawberry jam 40 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 2 Samples ready to drink orange squash 85 and 100 parts per million sulphur dioxide respectively.
- 3 Samples table jelly, 20, 30 and 40 parts per million sulphur dioxide respectively.
- 1 Sample butter fingers 20 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample coffee and chicory essence (preserved) 418 parts per million benzoic acid.
- 1 Sample cherry syrup 16 parts per million benzoic acid.
- 1 Sample black currant flavour wine (non-alcoholic) 560 parts per million benzoic acid.
- 1 Sample ginger cordial 160 parts per million benzoic acid.
- 2 Samples concentrated gingerade and orange drink 525 and 80 parts per million benzoic acid respectively.

Proceedings under the Act were instituted as follows:—

Offence	Result	Fines £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
Selling Pork Sausage 13·10% deficient of meat	Convicted	1 0 0	3 16 0
Selling Pork Sausage 21·4% deficient of meat	Convicted	3 0 0	3 16 0
Selling Pork Sausage 24·5% deficient of meat	Convicted	5 0 0	3 16 0
Selling milk containing a foreign body, namely a rodent	Convicted	5 0 0	2 10 0
Selling a cob of bread containing a nail ..	Convicted	10 0 0	6 8 0
Selling Thick Cream 50% deficient of fat ..	Convicted	10 0	3 8 0
Selling Sterilised Milk containing 4·2% added water	Convicted	5 0 0	3 10 6
Selling as malt vinegar an article which was 7·5% deficient of acetic acid, and which, in the opinion of the Public Analyst was not malt vinegar but should have been described as non-brewed condiment	Convicted	1 0 0	4 4 0
Selling an article of food as malt vinegar which should have been described as non-brewed condiment	Convicted	1 0 0	2 7 0
Selling Pork Sausages 6·4% deficient of meat	Case Dismissed	—	—
TOTAL ..	.. ..	31 10 0	33 15 6

In addition, proceedings were instituted as under for offences contrary to the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations 1943, and the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

Offence	Fine £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
Selling a bottle of British Sherry, the label on which did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953	1 0 0	3 8 0

Details of unsatisfactory samples where proceedings were not instituted:—

Article					Remarks
Milk	..	..	..	..	4·0% Deficient of fat. Repeat samples taken—all genuine.
Orange Drink	..	..	..	..	Contained 0·5 parts per million of lead which is slightly excessive. (See below).
Orange Drink	..	..	..	..	Contained 0·4 parts per million of lead which is slightly excessive. (See below).
Orange Drink	..	..	..	..	Contained 0·27 parts per million of lead which is slightly excessive. (See below). The Public Analyst was consulted regarding the slight excesses of lead in these three samples and he stated that he did not think that such small excesses warranted any action being taken.
Orange Drink	..	..	..	..	Contained slight excess of lead, 0·35 parts per million. Description "Whole Orange Juice" might be misleading. The Public Analyst was consulted regarding the slight excess of lead in this sample and he stated that he did not think that such a small excess warranted any action being taken. Regarding the description "Whole Orange Juice," the firm concerned were interviewed and made arrangements to alter the description on the cap of the bottle.
Pork Sausage	..	..	..	..	13·7% Deficient of meat containing 56·1% instead of 65%. Informal sample. Formal sample later taken, certified genuine.
Pork Sausage	..	..	..	..	5·4% Deficient of meat containing 61·5% instead of 65%. Letter of warning sent.
Pork Sausage	..	..	..	..	19·2% Deficient of meat containing 52·5% instead of 65%. Letter of warning sent. In this case, due to an error on the part of an assistant, beef sausage was inadvertently supplied instead of pork. On discovering this mistake, the retailers immediately notified the Health Department.
Pudding Mixture	..	..	..	..	Contained mould growth. Retailers premises visited. Remainder of existing stock surrendered and destroyed.
Beef Sausage	..	..	..	..	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative to the extent of 200 parts per million. Letter of warning sent.
Butter Fingers	..	..	..	..	40·0% Deficient of butter-fat. Contained 2·4% instead of 4·0%. Letter of warning sent.
Butterscotch	..	..	..	..	55% Deficient of butter fat. Contained 1·8% instead of 4·0%. Letter of warning sent.

Article				Remarks
Milk	..	..	..	Contained 0·7% added water. Other samples taken at same time from same dairy and repeat samples taken all reported genuine. No action.
Pork Sausages	..	..	..	4·3% Deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 62·2% instead of 65·0%. Repeat sample taken.
Milk	..	..	..	5·7% Deficient of fat. Producer's premises visited and enquiries made regarding periods between milkings, bottling, etc. Repeat sample satisfactory.
Black Currant Jam, F.F.S.			..	21·6% Deficient of fruit, containing not more than 19·6% instead of not less than 25·0%. Informal sample. Formal sample taken later reported genuine.
Thick Cream	..	..	..	Contained more than 24% of milk-fat, whereas no thick cream should contain less than 48% of milk-fat. Informal sample. Formal sample afterwards taken—non-genuine. (See prosecutions).
Pork Sausages	..	..	..	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 78 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent.
Beef Sausages	..	..	..	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 370 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent.
Mincemeat	..	..	..	20% Deficient of fat, containing 2·0% instead of not less than 2·5%. Informal sample. Formal sample taken later, reported genuine.
Almond Marzipan		..	..	Consisted of sugar, ground almonds and corn syrup but has no list of ingredients. Informal sample. Unable to obtain formal sample as present stocks exhausted. Matter to be kept under observation.
Scotch Whisky	..	..	..	Contained 70·2% proof spirit, but bears no declaration of alcoholic content as required by the Labelling of Food Order. Letter of warning sent.
Lemon, Butter and Pineapple Shread	..	..	..	Contained 0·17% of butter fat which is not enough to justify the claim that the sample contains butter. Informal sample. Retailer interviewed regarding the matter and it was found that the product had been in stock over 3 years. Remaining stock (2 jars only) withdrawn from sale.

Registration of Wholesale Margarine Dealers

No new registrations were granted for carrying on the business of wholesale margarine dealer.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

All milk samples taken for bacteriological and biological tests were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service (Medical Research Council), Stafford.

ORDINARY RAW MILK

23 Samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological tests with results as follows:—

13 Samples passed the Methylene Blue Test.

10 Samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

All these samples were also submitted for biological test, one of which gave a positive result on examination for tubercle bacilli. All the milk from this farm supply was heat treated before being sold for human consumption.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

538 Samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological tests as follows:—

TUBERCULIN TESTED (FARM BOTTLED)—8

7 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

1 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK—9

7 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

2 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

ACCREDITED MILK—5

4 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

1 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK (PASTEURISED)—196

193 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

3 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

194 passed the Phosphatase Test.

2 failed to pass the Phosphatase Test.

PASTEURISED (HOLDER PROCESS)—56

- 55 passed the Methylene Blue Test.
- 1 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.
- 54 passed the Phosphatase Test.
- 2 failed to pass the Phosphatase Test.

HIGH TEMPERATURE SHORT TIME PASTEURISED—185

- 185 passed the Methylene Blue Test.
- 184 passed the Phosphatase Test.
- 1 failed to pass the Phosphatase Test.

STERILISED MILK—79

- 79 passed the Turbidity Test.

55 Samples of designated milk were submitted for biological test for Tuberculosis—all results were negative:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)	..	..	..	8
Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	5
Accredited Milk	..	..	..	4
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	..	..	..	10
Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	8
High Temperature Short Time Pasteurised Milk		..	..	20

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

176 Visits to dairies in connection with sampling, inspections, alterations, repairs, etc., were made.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1935, Section 68 and
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13

Thirty-one samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with results as follows:—

	<i>Samples</i>				
Provisional Grade 1	..	..	..	..	21
Provisional Grade 2	..	..	..	..	6
Provisional Grade 3	..	..	..	..	1
Provisional Grade 4	..	..	..	..	3

Special Duties

777 Visits were made to premises for appointments, interviews, licensing and investigations.

MEAT AND GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION

Under the Government Scheme for the control and distribution of meat, which existed until 30th June, 1954, all slaughtering of cattle continued to be carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Food at the Corporation Abattoir, Hanley, and at the Keele Street Slaughterhouse, Tunstall. In addition, two private licensed slaughterhouses were used for the slaughter of pigs for bacon production. This concentration of slaughtering made it possible for adequate inspection to be carried out and all carcasses and offals were inspected at the time of slaughter.

For record purposes, the report on meat inspection is divided into Table I relating to slaughtering during the last six months of control and Table II relating to the first six months of decontrol.

MEAT INSPECTION

TABLE I

Animals slaughtered and inspected in the City during the last six months of Control (1.1.54 to 30.6.54).

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Animals</i>	<i>Total Units</i>
11,966	5,784	36,639	24,629	79,018	29,431

DETAILS OF CONDEMNATIONS

				<i>Weight of Meat Condemned</i>			
Animals found to be affected with Tuberculosis				T.	C.	Q.	lbs
484 Cattle	(4.04%)	Comprising	245 whole carcasses	(2.04%)			
		and	239 part carcasses	(2%)	64	8	3 25
10 Calves	(0.17%)	Comprising	10 whole carcasses	(0.17%)		5	— 24
978 Pigs	(3.97%)	Comprising	31 whole carcasses	(0.13%)			
		and	947 part carcasses	(3.84%)	9	4	— 16
<hr/>				<hr/>			
1,472 animals	(1.86%)	Comprising	286 whole carcasses	(0.36%)			
		and	1,186 part carcasses	(1.50%)	73	18	1 9

Animals found to be affected with other diseases

116 Cattle	(0.96%)	Comprising	26 whole carcasses	(0.21%)			
		and	90 part carcasses	(0.75%)	8	18	2 17
500 Calves	(8.64%)	Comprising	497 whole carcasses	(8.59%)			
		and	3 part carcasses	(0.05%)	7	7	1 6
93 Sheep	(0.25%)	Comprising	70 whole carcasses	(0.19%)			
		and	23 part carcasses	(0.06%)	2	—	2 23
181 Pigs	(0.73%)	Comprising	100 whole carcasses	(0.40%)			
		and	81 part carcasses	(0.33%)	5	3	3 23
<hr/>				<hr/>			
890 animals	(1.12%)	Comprising	693 whole carcasses	(0.88%)			
		and	197 part carcasses	(0.25%)	23	10	2 13

Total number of animals affected (Tuberculosis and other diseases)						Weight of Meat Condemned			
						T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
600 Cattle	(5.01%)	Comprising	271 whole carcasses	(2.26%)					
		and	329 part carcasses	(2.75%)		73	7	2	14
510 Calves	(8.81%)	Comprising	507 whole carcasses	(8.76%)					
		and	3 part carcasses	(0.05%)		7	12	2	2
93 Sheep	(0.25%)	Comprising	70 whole carcasses	(0.19%)					
		and	23 part carcasses	(0.06%)		2	—	2	23
1,159 Pigs	(4.07%)	Comprising	131 whole carcasses	(0.53%)					
		and	1,028 part carcasses	(4.17%)		14	8	—	11
2,362 animals (2.99%)									
		Comprising	979 whole carcasses	(1.24%)					
		and	1,383 part carcasses	(1.75%)		97	8	3	22

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED (1.1.54 TO 30.6.54)

<i>Meat</i>				<i>Offal</i>				<i>Total Meat and Offal</i>			
T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
97	8	3	22	134	1	1	6	231	10	1	—

The Government Scheme for the control and distribution of meat was discontinued on 30th June, 1954 and returned to the private enterprise system of Wholesalers and Importers. As a result, slaughtering continued to be carried out at the Public Abattoir, Hanley by one Wholesaler, namely the Fatstock Marketing Corporation Ltd., and three private slaughterhouses were also licensed. In addition, one private licensed slaughterhouse continued to be used for the slaughter of pigs for bacon production.

TABLE II

Animals slaughtered and inspected in the City during the first six months of decontrol (2.7.54 to 30.12.54).

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Animals</i>	<i>Total Units</i>
10,025	2,352	39,268	25,644	77,289	27,211

DETAILS OF CONDEMNATIONS

Animals found to be affected with Tuberculosis						Weight of Meat Condemned			
						T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
195 Cattle	(1.94%)	Comprising	80 whole carcasses	(0.79%)					
		and	115 part carcasses	(1.14%)		27	1	2	16
2 Calves	(0.08%)	Comprising	2 whole carcasses	(0.08%)				3	20
674 Pigs	(2.62%)	Comprising	23 whole carcasses	(0.09%)					
		and	651 part carcasses	(2.53%)		6	8	2	18
871 animals (1.12%)									
		Comprising	105 whole carcasses	(0.13%)					
		and	766 part carcasses	(0.99%)		33	11	—	26

Animals found to be affected with other diseases					Weight of Meat Condemned			
					T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
74 Cattle	(0.73%)	Comprising	14 whole carcasses	(0.13%)				
		and	60 part carcasses	(0.6%)	1	18	2	25
25 Calves	(1.05%)	Comprising	25 whole carcasses	(1.05%)		10	—	2
64 Sheep	(0.16%)	Comprising	54 whole carcasses	(0.13%)				
		and	10 part carcasses	(0.03%)	1	—	2	7
110 Pigs	(0.42%)	Comprising	58 whole carcasses	(0.22%)				
		and	52 part carcasses	(0.20%)	3	8	3	6
273 animals (0.35%)								
		Comprising	151 whole carcasses	(0.19%)				
		and	122 part carcasses	(0.16%)	6	18	—	12

Total number of animals affected (Tuberculosis and other diseases)

269 Cattle	(2.68%)	Comprising	94 whole carcasses	(0.94%)				
		and	175 part carcasses	(1.73%)	29	—	1	13
27 Calves	(1.01%)	Comprising	27 whole carcasses	(1.01%)		10	3	22
64 Sheep	(0.16%)	Comprising	54 whole carcasses	(0.13%)				
		and	10 part carcasses	(0.03%)	1	—	2	7
784 Pigs	(1.01%)	Comprising	81 whole carcasses	(0.10%)				
		and	703 part carcasses	(0.91%)	9	17	1	24
1,144 animals (1.48%)								
		Comprising	256 whole carcasses	(0.33%)				
		and	888 part carcasses	(1.15%)	40	9	1	10

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED (2.7.54 to 30.12.54)

<i>Meat</i>				<i>Offal</i>				<i>Total Meat and Offal</i>			
T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
40	9	1	10	74	3	—	—	114	12	1	10

TABLE III
(TOTAL OF TABLES I AND II)

Total number of animals slaughtered and inspected in the City (1.1.54 to 30.12.54).

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Animals</i>	<i>Total Units</i>
21,991	8,136	75,907	50,273	156,273	56,642

DETAILS OF CONDEMNATIONS

Animals found to be affected with Tuberculosis					Weight of Meat Condemned			
					T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
679 Cattle	(3.09%)	Comprising	325 whole carcasses	(1.48%)				
		and	354 part carcasses	(1.56%)	91	10	2	13
12 Calves	(0.15%)	Comprising	12 whole carcasses	(0.15%)		6	—	16
1,652 Pigs	(3.28%)	Comprising	54 whole carcasses	(0.11%)				
		and	1,598 part carcasses	(3.18%)	15	12	3	6
2,343 animals (1.49%)								
		Comprising	391 whole carcasses	(0.24%)				
		and	1,952 part carcasses	(1.24%)	107	9	2	7

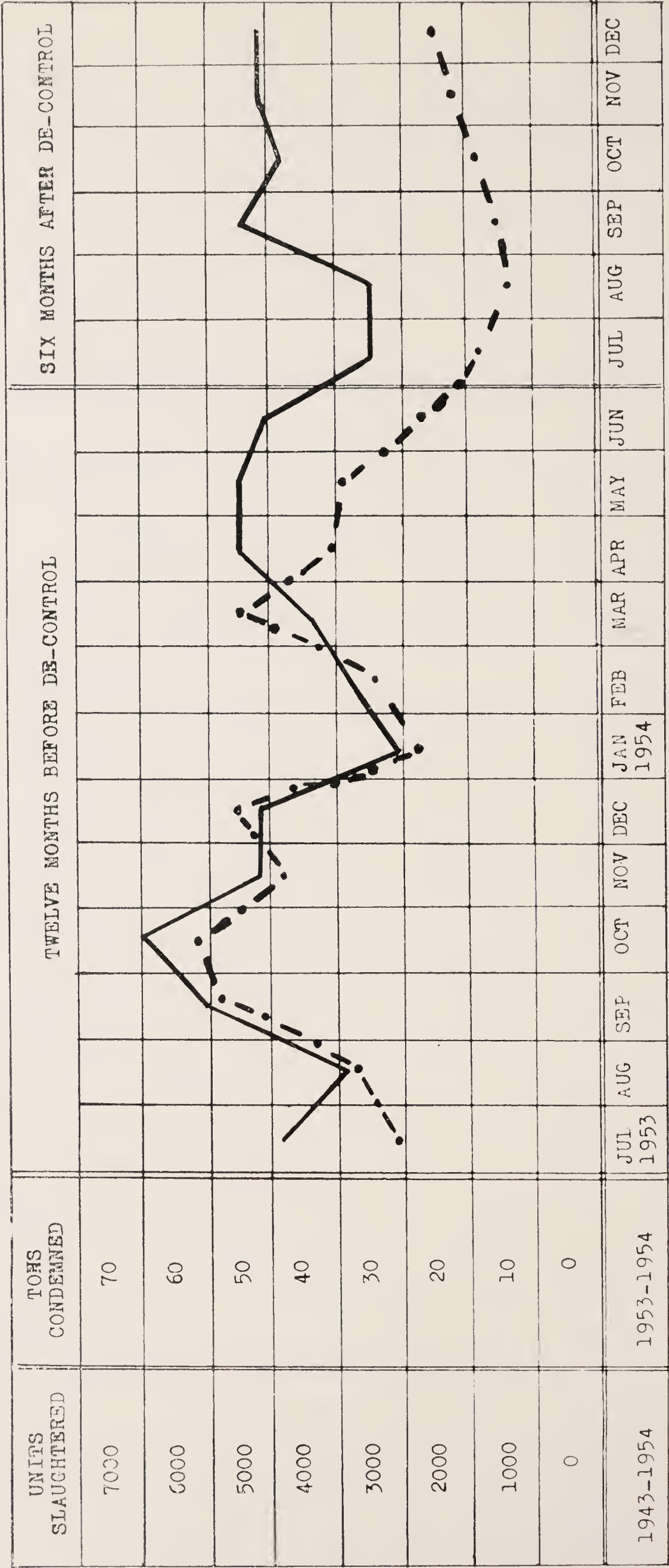
Animals found to be affected with other diseases						<i>Weight of Meat Condemned</i>			
						<i>T.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
190 Cattle	(0.86%)	Comprising	40 whole carcasses	(0.18%)					
		and	150 part carcasses	(0.68%)	10	17	1	14	
525 Calves	(6.45%)	Comprising	522 whole carcasses	(6.42%)					
		and	3 part carcasses	(0.03%)	7	17	1	8	
157 Sheep	(0.20%)	Comprising	124 whole carcasses	(0.16%)					
		and	33 part carcasses	(0.04%)	3	1	1	2	
291 Pigs	(0.57%)	Comprising	158 whole carcasses	(0.31%)					
		and	133 part carcasses	(0.26%)	8	12	3	1	
<hr/>									
1,163 animals	(0.74%)	Comprising	844 whole carcasses	(0.54%)					
		and	319 part carcasses	(0.2%)	30	8	2	25	
<hr/>									

Total number of animals affected (Tuberculosis and other diseases)

869 Cattle	(3.91%)	Comprising	365 whole carcasses	(1.66%)					
		and	504 part carcasses	(2.29%)	102	7	3	27	
537 Calves	(6.60%)	Comprising	534 whole carcasses	(6.56%)					
		and	3 part carcasses	(0.03%)	8	3	1	24	
157 Sheep	(0.21%)	Comprising	124 whole carcasses	(0.16%)					
		and	33 part carcasses	(0.04%)	3	1	1	2	
1,943 Pigs	(3.86%)	Comprising	212 whole carcasses	(0.42%)					
		and	1,731 part carcasses	(3.44%)	24	5	2	7	
<hr/>									
3,506 animals	(2.24%)	Comprising	1,235 whole carcasses	(0.79%)					
		and	2,271 part carcasses	(1.45%)	137	18	1	4	
<hr/>									

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED (1.1.54 TO 30.12.54)

<i>Meat</i>				<i>Offal</i>				<i>Total Meat and Offal</i>			
<i>T.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
137	18	1	4	208	4	1	6	346	2	2	10



UNITS SLAUGHTERED
TONS CONDEMNED

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN
FOOD ANIMALS WHICH NECESSITATED THE CONFISCA-
TION OF THE WHOLE OF THE CARCASE AND ORGANS

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bruising, general	3	—	—	—	3
Dropsy (generalised) ..	4	—	5	5	14
Erysipelas, acute swine ..	—	—	—	4	4
Fever, acute	4	—	9	24	37
Immaturity	—	495	—	18	513
Jaundice	1	—	—	1	2
Malignant neoplasms ..	—	1	3	1	5
Metritis, acute septic ..	1	—	—	3	4
Moribund	5	10	18	19	52
Pericarditis, septic ..	—	—	—	6	6
Emaciation (general) ..	13	6	32	2	53
Peritonitis, septic ..	—	—	—	1	1
Bilateral Pylo-nephritis ..	3	—	—	—	3
Leukaemia	—	—	1	—	1
Swine Fever	—	—	—	20	20
Pneumonia, gangrenous ..	—	—	—	6	6
Pyæmia	2	4	55	9	70
Septicæmia or septic intoxication	4	1	1	33	39
Umbilical Pyæmia ..	—	5	—	—	5
Uraemia	—	—	—	2	2
Abnormal Odour	—	—	—	4	4
TOTALS ..	40	522	124	158	844

DRESSED CARCASES OF ANIMALS (HOME KILLED)
BROUGHT INTO THE CITY FROM OTHER DISTRICTS

(a) DURING THE PERIOD OF CONTROL (1.1.54 to 30.6.54)					
<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>	
53	—	476	1,350	1,879	
(b) DURING THE PERIOD OF DE-CONTROL (1.7.54 to 31.12.54)					
<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>	
207 $\frac{3}{4}$	305	993	160	1,665 $\frac{3}{4}$	
(c) GRAND TOTAL DURING THE PERIOD 1.1.54 TO 31.12.54 i.e., Totals of (a) and (b)					
<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>	
260 $\frac{3}{4}$	305	1,469	1,510	3,544 $\frac{3}{4}$	

Imported Meat (Frozen and Chilled) Dealt with at the City Abattoir

DURING THE PERIOD OF CONTROL (1.1.54 TO 30.6.54).

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Carcase Meat and Offal	789	—	—	—

The following quantities of imported meat and offal were destroyed on account of unsoundness such as bone taint, mould, decomposition:—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Carcase Meat and Offal	1	4	—	17

The Tuberculosis Order, 1938 and Tuberculosis (Amendment) Order, 1946

These orders aim at the removal and disposal of cows suffering from tuberculosis which may be a source of infection to human beings and to other animals. During the year, 16 cows dealt with under these orders were slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoir. Thirteen were found to be affected with advanced tuberculosis and three were affected with localised tuberculosis.

The Tuberculosis Reactor Order, 1950 (Brought into Operation in October, 1954)

During the year, 18 cows dealt with under this order were slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoir and found to be affected with non-advanced tuberculosis.

Congenital Tuberculosis in Calves

During the year, 12 calves under three weeks old slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoir, Hanley were found to be affected with congenital tuberculosis.

The Ministry of Agriculture (Animal Health Division) was notified and in one instance the dam was traced and slaughtered in a Knackers Yard.

Cysticercus Bovis

In the 107 cases discovered in cattle slaughtered at the Killing Centres, 39 were affected with viable cysts and, as a final precaution, the carcasses were treated by freezing for 21 days at 15°F.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954

HUMANE SLAUGHTERING

The stunning of animals is carried out by means of electrically operated instruments or captive bolt pistols.

SLAUGHTERMAN'S LICENCES

Slaughtermen are required to be licensed by a Local Authority and only fit and proper persons who have attained the age of 18 years are permitted to hold such a licence.

Total number of licences in operation at 31st December, 1954—124.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

						<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Canned Meat	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	—	5
Canned Fruits	..	..	..	..	..	5	12	—	15
Canned Milk	..	..	..	..	..	—	12	—	7
Canned Fish	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	10
Canned Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	2	12
Canned Soups	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	2	14
Sausage	..	..	..	..	..	—	3	2	11
Cooked Pork	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	2
Pork Pies	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	27
Processed Meat	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	24
Wet Fish	..	..	..	..	..	—	4	1	5
Fish Cakes	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	8
Flour Confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	10
Sugar Confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	25
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	1	4
Preserves	..	..	..	..	..	—	3	—	23
Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	6
Frozen Egg	..	..	..	..	..	—	15	—	—
Fruit Juices	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	26
Pickles and Sauces	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	27
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	—	3	1	10
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	4	—	—	4
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	25
Black Pudding	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	2
Meat Paste	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	4
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	23
Shell Fish	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	25
Margarine	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	3
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	2
Bread	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	4
Fats	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1
Dried Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	—	9	3	22
Assorted Nuts	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	23
Boiled Tripes	..	..	..	..	..	—	9	2	16
Cereal	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	6
Baby Foods	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	23
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	—	3	2	21
TOTAL					..	23	15	3	—

INSPECTIONS OF, AND VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES

Hide and Skin Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tripe Boiling Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Gut Scraping Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fat Melter .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Slaughterhouses..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,189
Butchers Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	316
Butchers Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
Milk Shops/Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	776
Grocers Shops ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,316
Ice-Cream Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	247
Wet Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Greengrocers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159
Flour Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	230
Food Premises (Condemnations)	..	..	..	..	..	..	519
Cold Stores .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
Markets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	838
Food Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Hawkers Carts and Vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Bakeries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Oatcake Bakeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Preserved Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
Cafe Kitchens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
Fish Frying Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	173
Industrial Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
School Meals Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
Snack Bars .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Food Delivery Vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Mineral Water Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ice-Cream Manufacturing Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Hotels/Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Animal Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Merchandise Marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Food Factories ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mobile Canteen	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sugar Confectionery Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Chemist .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Visits .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	851
TOTAL							9,003

PROSECUTIONS, 1954

Description	Fines	Costs
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Exposing for sale or having possession for the purpose of sale, food intended for, but unfit for human consumption. Dirty condition of premises and utensils, etc., and failing to protect food from risk of contamination 	42 0 0	6 6 0
Dirty condition of premises and articles used for the preparation of food 	34 0 0	4 4 0
TOTAL ..	76 0 0	10 10 0

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the City is provided by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, and is mainly obtained from the wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone rocks. A small quantity is obtained from springs issuing from the Millstone Grit.

The supply is a constant one, and practically all the houses within the City have a piped supply for domestic purposes. Only a few persons draw water from standpipes. Water is supplied also for the trade purposes of the district.

The water is not plumbo solvent. Chloramine treatment is applied to the whole of the water supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1954, the Board submitted 533 Bacteriological samples, and 97 Chemical samples of water as supplied to the district and they were reported on as being "very satisfactory, clear and bright in appearance and of the highest standard of bacterial purity indicative of pure and wholesome water suitable for the purpose of public supply." Of the total number of samples taken 100% were free from faecal contamination (Bacteria Coli) and 97% free from Clostridium Welchii organisms.

The total rainfall during the year was 44·21 inches, this being 27·63% above the standard average. The use of water still continues to increase, some of this no doubt is legitimate due to the increase in the number of new houses being built and increased industrial use, but there is every reason to think that some of the increase is due to waste from pipes and fittings. The margin between the water available from all the sources and the consumption is too small for safety.

At Peckforton and Coopers Green, pumping was maintained very satisfactorily during the year from the temporary pumping plant in boreholes Nos. 1 and 2. Approval was received for putting into commission No. 3 borehole, this work being duly carried out satisfactorily.

The three boreholes at Tower Wood (Peckforton Scheme) were duly completed and tested during the year, and very good results were obtained, thus enabling the Board to prepare the specifications for the pumping plant and remaining work to be put in hand.

Various tests were carried out at Greatgate during the early part of the year and eventually permission from the Ministry was obtained to deepen No. 3 borehole in an effort to obtain better results.

In January, contractors entered the Cocknage Reservoir site, and excellent progress was maintained on the reservoir until the bad weather slowed work down later in the year. The 12'' inlet main along Cocknage Road was commenced during this bad weather, and it was hoped to commence the 18'' outlet main in the new year.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1954 KEPT AT THE MEIR, LONGTON

(By the courtesy of Mr. C. V. Brown)

					<i>Total Depth (ins.)</i>	<i>No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell</i>
January	..	..	..	..	1.80	15
February	..	..	..	..	2.94	21
March	..	..	..	..	2.61	15
April	..	..	..	..	.84	7
May	..	..	..	..	2.70	17
June	..	..	..	..	4.60	18
July	..	..	..	..	4.14	24
August	..	..	..	..	4.96	22
September	..	..	..	..	3.81	24
October	..	..	..	..	6.16	26
November	..	..	..	..	5.57	22
December	4.08	21
TOTALS					44.21	232

In 1953, the total rainfall was 28.17 inches.

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